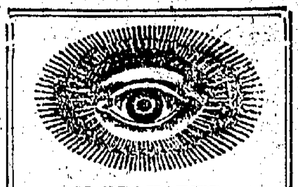
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TIME-TABLE.

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M. O*	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M. *	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	...Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43	7.23
Yaumati	...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.16	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44	5.50	7.30
Shatin	...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.28	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.02	7.42
Taipo	...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09	6.16	7.55
TaipoMarket	Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.53	10.46	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13	6.20	7.59
Fanling	...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.03	10.56	12.48	2.01	—	—	5.23	6.31	8.09
Sheungshui	..Dep.	7.32	—	9.02	10.08	11.00	12.53	2.06	3.14	—	5.28	6.35	8.13
Shumchun	Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.08	12.59	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34	6.41	8.19
	Dep.	—	8.43	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	3.43	—	—	—
Canton	...Arr.	—	11.50	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	6.47	—	—	—

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M. O*	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M. *
Canton	...Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	8.40	—	—	3.20	—
Shumchun	Arr.	—	—	—	—	11.06	—	—	8.33	—	—	6.21	—
	Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	3.00	4.17	4.45	5.52	6.24	7.15
Sheungshui	..Dep.	7.21	8.08	10.25	10.54	—	11.47	3.07	4.24	4.52	5.59	—	7.20
Fanling	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.29	—	—	11.51	3.12	4.28	4.56	6.03	—	—
TaipoMarket	Dep.	7.36	8.22	10.39	—	—	12.02	3.22	4.38	5.06	6.13	—	—
Taipo	...Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.06	—	12.07	3.26	4.42	5.10	6.16	—	—
Shatin	...Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.56	—	—	12.20	3.39	4.56	5.23	6.29	—	—
Yaumati	...Dep.	8.07	8.52	11.08	—	—	12.32	3.51	5.08	5.35	6.41	—	—
Kowloon	...Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.14	11.31	11.49	12.38	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47	7.04	7.56

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	... ...	Dep.	7.45	10.15	3.20	6.15
Shataukok	... ...	Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.15	7.10
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	... ...	Dep.	6.15	9.00	2.00	5.00
Fanling	... ...	Arr.	7.10	9.55	2.55	5.55

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[A.P.B.]

GARDENS VANISH INTO CAVERN.

PEOPLE LEAVE TEN HOUSES.

WEIRD SUBSIDENCE IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

An extraordinary, ever-widening crater, the depth of which cannot yet be plumbed, recently appeared in a road in Oxhey, Watford, Hertfordshire.

Houses were imperilled, trees, gardens, and roadway vanished into the cavity, gas mains were wrecked, and although hundreds of tons of earth have been thrown into it the fissure has become greater.

Ten families have had to leave their homes, and the position has become so serious that experts from the Ministry of Transport and Mines Department were called in to make an examination.

A geological expert suggested that the crater was due to the subsidence of loose earth in "pipes" (cavities) in the chalk sub-soil.

"The Trees Went Down."

The crater suddenly appeared in Kingsfield-road, Oxhey, one night by the fence of the front gardens of Nos. 63 and 65, occupied by Miss Parsons and Mr. J. Heath and his family respectively.

"The crater then measured only a few feet across, but as it was spreading we summoned the council officials, and they have been on duty night and day since," Miss Parsons told a reporter. "I have had to leave my home with nine other families, and we are being housed by neighbours."

Mr. Heath said that he was writing in his front room when a woman stood waving her hands outside the window to attract his attention. "I looked out and saw my front garden gradually disappearing from sight," he said. "The trees went down, and I could not believe that I was sane. We all managed to get away in time."

The two houses, standing flush with the edge of the cavity, which measures 30ft. by 30ft., are in imminent danger of toppling into it, and all people living in houses within 100 yards of the landslip have been warned to be ready to vacate their homes.

"The crater is widening every hour, and although we have had a 70-ft. line down we cannot reach the real bottom," said Mr. R. W. Barlow, highways superintendent of the Watford Borough Council.

5,000 Tons Disappear.

"Over 5,000 tons of earth has slid into space. At midnight we had thrown 350 tons of earth into the cavity, bringing it almost to street level, but the next morning the cavity suddenly widened and the earth, four trees, two front gardens and the pavement simply slid away out of sight.

"We roused the families and got them away. We have cleared the furniture from the houses of Miss Parsons and Mr. Heath. The gas mains are wrecked and the supply has been cut off in the dangerous area. The electricity and water systems have also been diverted.

"I have had much experience of this sort of thing, but have never witnessed such a dangerous collapse. I have asked for experts from the Ministry of Transport and Department of Mines to examine the road."

Mr. Barlow said that he thought the crater was due to a huge "pocket" suddenly forming in the subsoil.

"We have had relays of workmen working night and day shovelling solid material into the hole, but it has simply been sucked out of sight," said Mr. Griffin, the chairman of the Highways Committee.

Distinguished Geologist's Opinion.

Discussing the subsidence, Mr. J. Allen Howe, the head of the English department of the Geological Survey of England and Wales, said:

The cavity is probably several hundred feet deep. Such occurrences are caused by the subsidence of loose material in "pipes" in the chalk, which at that part of the country is some 600 feet in thickness.

These "pipes" are cavities in the chalk caused by the solution of the chalk by water. They become filled with loose earth, and such a hole as that at Oxhey is due to the earth which has filled the "pipes" slipping down farther.

The only thing to do is to fill the cavity, a task requiring hundreds of tons of material.

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

Such an occurrence as the Oxhey subsidence is not uncommon in that part of the country, and some very interesting examples can be seen in the big chalk quarries near Rickmansworth. There, where men have tunnelled under the chalk, it is possible to see the earth-filled "pipes" exposed.

CHINA'S BOY EMPEROR.

SEEKS TO LEAVE TIENTSIN.

FUR COATS HIS ONLY ASSET.

A Tientsin despatch reports that Mr. Henry Pu Yi, formerly Emperor of China, will soon leave that city for good. According to one of his tutors, the ex-Emperor has been much disturbed by the war situation, and is anxious to go to a place where he will be left alone.

It was his first intention to go to America where he could enter college. Finding that it was impossible to raise enough money to undertake that trip he later changed his plan and wished to go to Japan. Again he found it too expensive to live in the latter country and decided to stay in Tientsin for the time being.

But these disquieting reports about the actions of the Southern troops have led him to believe that Tientsin would no longer be safe when the Nationalists arrive. All his tutors and faithful supporters also are urging him to leave for another place. Both Port Arthur and Dairen have been suggested to him. So far he has not yet decided as to where should be his future home.

Tries to Raise Funds.

Mr. Pu Yi is doing what he can to raise some money to take the desired trip. But he is encountering difficulties everywhere. His credit is no longer good and his curios are all gone. As a resort he is selling his sable coats.

At the time when Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang forced him to move out of the Ching Palaces the ex-Emperor was deprived even of his personal belongings. It was only after his arrival in Tientsin that he succeeded in getting back about two hundred sable coats from the Ching House Reorganisation Commission. Now these very furs become the most valuable property of the former Emperor. It he can get a fair price for his goods he ought to be able to raise about $400,000 from them. For the market price of these sables is about two thousands each.

Motor Drives With His Two Wives.

Not very long ago Mr. Pu Yi bought three new cars against the advice of his conservative tutors. But he and his two consorts take pleasure in driving these cars themselves.

He has also a weakness for the moving pictures. Once in a while he would send for the local movie man to show a few good pictures in the Chang Gardens where his little family now reside.

Anything for Peace and Quiet.

Until a month or so ago the ex-Emperor was a very happy-looking man despite the fact that he is poor and childless. The military success of the Kuomintang and Kuiminchun have unnerved him. In conversations with his close supporters he is given to understand that he will not enjoy peace of midn until he is beyond the reach of his political enemies.

NEW SOURCE OF RADIUM?

W. AUSTRALIA FINDS.

PERTH, W.A.

A report of the discovery of radium-bearing mineral at Glenelg Hills draws new attention to the mineral resources of Western Australia.

Neither pitchblende nor carnotite, the usual carriers of radium, have been found in the State, but the pegmatites at Wodgina contain three minerals — mackintoshite, thorogummite, and pilbarite—rich in uranium and radium and in thorium. According to the Government mineralogist, he reported as far back as 1912 on the finding of traces of radium in Western Australian. He regards the Wodgina field as the most hopeful source of radium. The pilbarite there yield at the rate of one grain per ton.

So far, the quantity of mineral tested makes it impossible to say to what extent this radio-active mineral is to be found at Dodgina.

The value of minerals, other than gold, exported from Western Australia is nearly £7,000,000.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

St. Swithin's Day.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Tea Party for Chinese, Co., H.K. Police Reserve, Hotel Savoy, 5.30 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: "Cheer-O," Concert, 7 p.m.

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. whist drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."

World Theatre: "East Lynne."

Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Wilbur Players present "Her Unborn Child," Star Theatre, Kowloon, 9.15 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (*Taiping*), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.

Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Kowloon B.G.C. *v.* Craigengower C.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. *v.* Kowloon C.C.; Taikoo R.C. *v.* Civil Service C.C. Division II: Kowloon C.C. *v.* Taikoo R.C.; Civil Service C.C. *v.* Club de Recreio; Craigengower C.C. *v.* Royal H.K. Y.C.; East Point R.C. *v.* Kowloon B.G.C.

Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Kowloon C.C. *v.* Club de Recreio; Royal Engineers *v.* I.R.C.; University *v.* Nippon Club. "C" Division: Kowloon C.C. *v.* K.B.S.F.P.A.; S.C.A.A. *v.* Craigengower C.C.; C.R.C. *v.* T.R.C.

H.K. Baseball League: Japanese *v.* Club de Recreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

European Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic, Island Bay.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association *v.* Service team, Sookunpoo, 5.45 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Concert for Servicemen only, Theatre Royal, 6.30 p.m.

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and King Edward Hotel.

3rd Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st Bn., The Camerons, Lee Gardens (if wet Lee Theatre), 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."

World Theatre: "East Lynne."

Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe *viâ* Negapatam (*Santhia*). Europe *viâ* Siberia (*Hakozaki Maru*). Outward: Europe *viâ* Marseilles (*Hakozaki Maru*), 2.30 p.m.

Sunday.

5th Sunday after Trinity.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.

H.K. Baseball League: Dragons (S.C.A.A.) *v.* Tigers (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Lawn Tennis League:—"A" Division: M.B.K. *v.* University.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: Men's Meetings, "Cheer O," 7.45 p.m.; "Better Ole," 8 p.m.

After dinner dance, Lee Gardens.

Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms" and "The Coming of Amos."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe *viâ* Siberia (*Muensterland*) 8.30 a.m.

Monday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dansant, at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms" and "The Coming of Amos."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Canada, America, Shanghai, etc. (*Empress of Canada, President Cleveland, President Hayes* and *Siberia Maru*). Outward: America, etc., Europe *viâ* San Francisco and *viâ* Siberia (*President Lincoln*), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.

Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms" and "The Coming of Amos."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe *viâ* Marseilles (*Sphinx*), 12.30 p.m.

Extraordinary general meeting H.K. and Kowloon Taxi Cab Co., No. 35, Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

Wednesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms" and "The Coming of Amos."

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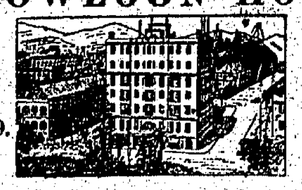
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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 285.

1.—Recruits Parades.

Reference Corps Order No. 1 of last week all Recruits except those of the Portuguese Company who have not passed Musketry Tests Nos. 1 to 4 will parade for Musketry Instruction at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 19th.

Dress: Mufti. For details of Portuguese Recruits see Order No. 10 below.

2.—Casuals Part I.

Sunday, July 17th, 1927.

The Peak Range is allotted to the Artillery and Armoured Car Companies for firing of Casuals in Part I. Table T.

Range Officers: Capt. W. Brackenridge, M.C., and 2/Lieut. T. A. Martin.

Sunday, July 24th, 1927.

The Peak Range is allotted to the Mounted Infantry and Scottish Companies for firing of Casuals in Part I. Table T.

Range Officers: Lieut. M. S. Morrison and 2/Lieut. H. C. Macnamara.

Dress for the above parades: Uniform optional, but pouches, belt, braces and frog must be worn.

Rifles and bayonets will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday and Saturday.

3.—Allotment of Ranges.

The Miniature Range and Kennedy Road Range are allotted to Units during next week as follows:

Armoured Car Company, both ranges: Monday.
Infantry Company, both ranges: Tuesday.
Artillery and Engineer Companies, both ranges: Wednesday.
Scottish Company and No. 4 Platoon, both ranges: Thursday.
Portuguese Company, both ranges: Friday.

4.—Engineer Company.

The Engineer Company—all Sections will parade at Kennedy Road Range with rifles, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 20th, in order to fire item No. 4 of Standard Test.

Test cards are now being issued by C.S.M. T. W. Carr.

Spoon shoot on Miniature Range on Wednesday, July 27th, at 5.30 p.m.

5.—Mounted Infantry Company.

All ranks will parade at Stables on Thursday, July 21st, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

In future members will only ride their own ponies on parades.

6.—Armoured Car Company.

Monday, July 18th:—Parade at 5.30 p.m. for passing of Standard Tests. All those who have passed on Miniature Range to draw their own rifles and be ready to proceed to Kennedy Road at 5.30 p.m. These parades apply to all ranks of all Sections.

Thursday, July 21st:—N.C.O.'s only for Gun and Drill instruction at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

Part I. Musketry: Sunday, July 17th:—Peak Range, 9 a.m. All members who have not yet fired Part I. must take this final opportunity of completing one of the essential parades for efficiency.

Motor Cycle Section will parade at Corps Headquarters on Monday, July 18th, at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction under 2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock.

7.—Infantry Company.

On Fridays, July 22nd and 29th, at 5.30 p.m. All N.C.O.'s and other ranks as detailed by O.C. Company will parade at Corps Headquarters for a special N.C.O.'s Course of Training in Vickers Gun.

8.—Scottish Company.

Special Machine Gun Class as already detailed in previous orders will assemble at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 19th.

Kennedy Road Range and the Miniature Range are allotted to the above Company every Thursday from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Musketry Part I. Last opportunity of firing the above is on Sunday, July 24th, at 9 a.m. on the Peak Range.

9.—No. 4 Platoon.

All ranks will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, July 18th, and Thursday, July 21st, for Musketry Instruction. Dress: Mufti.

10.—Portuguese Company.

Friday, July 15th, at 5.30 p.m. All Recruits who have not passed Tests 1 to 4, parade at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters.

Trained men who have failed Part I. are requested to parade on Fridays for further Musketry instruction.

11.—Rifles and Bayonets.

Those members of the Corps now in possession of rifles and bayonets must return them to Volunteer Store immediately for inspection by the Armourer.

12.—Strength.

The following is taken on the strength and posted to the Armoured Car Company (Motor Cycle Section), as from July 11th, 1927:

No. 1262 Pte. J. Kindness.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

LAUNCH FOR B.N.B. GOVERNMENT.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP.

BUILT BY MESSRS. W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

The official trials of the steam-launch *Petrel*, built and engined by W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., for the British North Borneo Government, were run on Tuesday.

The vessel is of teak, with compound surface condensing engines and engine and boiler casing of steel. There is also European and crews galley, a deck cabin forward neatly panelled with railway carriage windows and fitted with cushioned settees, wash basin and portable table, etc. The bridge, over forward cabin, is fitted with chart table, flag locker and usual accessories, while a cabin for the Serang is also provided aft with bed, drawers and wash basin. A steam windlass and davit are fitted for handling the anchors.

The trials were highly satisfactory, steam being easily maintained at an average speed of nearly nine knots against the contract speed of 8 to 8½ knots only.

The construction of the vessel throughout has been supervised by Mr. J. Finlay Miller. Mr. Miller was present on the trial trip and others on board were Messrs L. J. Davies and S. A. Arthur, of Gibb Livingston & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Borrowman and Bailey of W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

THE TSETSE FLY.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK.

Dr. Arthur Torrance, with a party of nine, including five scientists, will sail for Africa next September, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and several New York institutes, to study the tsetse fly from the medical standpoint.

The itinerary of the expedition is as follows: From Seccondee on the Gold Coast to Kumasi by train, then overland in automobiles to Timbuctoo. From Timbuctoo the party will portage down the Niger River to Kabba, in Nigeria, then to Yola, on Lake Tchad, in French Equatorial Africa. Next the journey will be through the elephant country to Albertville, *viâ* Stanleyville. The party will go to Ujiji, where Stanley found Livingstone, on Lake Tanganyika, and from this lake they proceed to Tabora by railroad. After some lion hunting the party will go to Dar-es-Salaam, on the east coast, and continue to Zanzibar by boat, where the trip ends.

13.—Exemption.

No. 458 C.S.M. R. H. G. Charles, Mounted Infantry Company, is granted six months' exemption from Military duties, from July 6th, 1927, to January 5th, 1928.

14.—Resignation.

No. 606 Pte. A. Macfarlane, No. 7 Platoon is permitted to resign from the Corps and is struck off the strength, as from June 30th, 1927.

15.—Fined and Dismissed.

The under-mentioned members have been fined and dismissed from the Corps, as from July 15th, 1927, for failure to complete requirements of efficiency during the 1926-19.: Training Season under the Volunteer Ordinance No. 2 of 1920, Part III. Section 16A:—

Engineer Company.

No. 816 Spr. R. S. Paterson.
No. 765 Spr. A. L. Quarrell.
No. 472 Spr. H. H. Rose.

Mounted Infantry Company.

No. 985 Pte. D. S. Hill.
No. 989 Pte. H. M. Pinguet.
No. 781 Pte. J. R. Jenkins.

Armoured Car Company.

No. 941 Pte. H. C. Hunt.
No. 846 Pte. R. W. Jenkinson.
No. 802 Pte. C. E. L. Grist.
No. 1015 Pte. W. Jenner.
No. 1030 Pte. R. Y. Frost.

No. 1 Platoon.

No. 810 Pte. W. M. Cox.

No. 2 Platoon.

No. 768 Pte. F. C. Clemo.
No. 771 Pte. R. A. Cooper.

No. 5 Platoon.

No. 620 Pte. J. Gardner.

No. 6 Platoon.

No. 901 Pte. G. R. Murray.

R. A. Wolfe-Murray, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hong Kong July 15th, 1927.

NOTICE.

1.—Scottish Company Meeting.

A meeting of the Company will be held in the Lecture Room at Volunteer Headquarters on Thursday, July 21st, at 5.30 p.m. to discuss various matters in connection with the activities of the Company. All members are requested to attend.

2.—Portuguese Company Meeting.

A meeting of the Portuguese Company will be held at the Club Lusitano on Wednesday, July 20th, at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Company are requested to attend.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 14TH, 1927.

B.K. Bank	$1,065 buy. & sa.
Do., London	£115 nom.
Chartered Bank	£20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£31 nom.
Do., C.	£13¾ nom.
P. & O. Bank	£9¼ buy.
East Asia Bank	$65 nom.
Canton Insurance	$620 sel.
China Underwriters	$0.80 nom.
North China Ins.	Tls. 143 buy.
Union Insurance	$278 buy., 280 sel., 278½/9 sa.
Yangtsze Insurance	M. $40 nom.
China Fire Insurance	$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	$600 sel.
Douglases	$31½ buy.
Steamboats	$22½ sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	$1.10 nom.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	$46 buy.
Shell Transports	93/- nom.
Star Ferries	$52 sel.
Waterboats	$16.40 buy.
China Sugars	$15 sel.
Malabon Sugars	$32 sel.
Benguets	$1.70 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	40/- buy.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 19 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 9 nom.
S'hai. Explorations	Tls. 3½ nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 6½ nom.
Raubs	$4 nom.
Tronoh Mines	19/3 nom.
Ural Caspians	5/- nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$108 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	$38 nom.
Hongkews	Tls. 147 buy.
New Engineerings	Tls. 5½ nom.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 97½ nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	$6.90 sel.
H.K. Lands	$55½ nom.
Hong Kong Realtys	$6 sel.
H.K. Territorials	$1½ nom.
Humphreys Estates	$12½ nom.
Prince's Buildings	$89 nom.
Rural Lands	$1¼ nom.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 7.35 nom.
Orientals	Tls. 1.40 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 61 sel.
Do. (new)	Tls. 25½ nom.
China Buses	Tls. 7 buy.
H.K. Tramways	$20.55 buy.
Peak Trams (old)	$15 sel.
Do. (new)	$8 sel.
Singapore Tractions	10/9 buy.
Taxis	$1 nom.
Amusements	$19 buy.
Canton Ices	$5 nom.
Cements (combined)	$7 sel.
Do. (old)	$6.60 nom.
Do. (new)	$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	$13½ sel.
Do. (old)	$10½ nom.
Do. (new)	$7½ nom
China Providents	$4½ buy.
Constructions	$2.30 sel.
Dairy Farms	$15 nom.
Der A. Wings	$6 nom.
H.K. Electrics	$52 sel.
Macao Electrics	$37 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	$10 nom.
Do. (new)	$5 nom.
Lane Crawfords	$7 sel.
Mackintoshs	$19½ nom.
Sinceres	$8¼ nom.
United Asbestos	$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	$11½ nom.
Wm. Powells	$6 nom.
Telephones	$3.70 nom.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 14th, 1927.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11¼
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,235
Credits, 4 months' sight	1,310
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	50
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	133⅜
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	133⅜
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight / Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama.—On demand	101⅜
On Manila.—On demand	97½
On Singapore.—On demand	86⅛
On Batavia.—On demand	120½
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	93½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	$9.70
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	25⅞

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 13th.

Paris	124
Brussels	34.91
Amsterdam	12.11⅞
Berlin	20.45
Copenhagen	18.16½
Vienna	34.47½
Helsingfors	192⅞
Lisbon	2 7/16
Bucharest	800
Buenos Aires	47⅞
Shanghai	2/0⅜
Yokohama	1/11 9/32
New York	4.85½
Geneva	25.21½
Milan	80.35
Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	18.80
Prague	163½
Madrid	28.43½
Athens	368½
Rio	5 27/32
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Hong Kong	2/0⅛
Silver (spot and forward)	25⅞

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	"ANTENOR" 11,174 tons.	"HECTOR" 11,198 tons.	"AENEAS" 10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 22nd	Aug. 26th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	„ 25th	„ 29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	„ 27th	„ 31st	„ 6th
Arrive Tsingtao	„ 29th	Sept. 2nd	— —
Leave Tsingtao	„ 29th	„ 2nd	— —
Arrive Weihaiwei	„ 30th	„ 3rd	— —
Leave Weihaiwei	„ 30th	„ 3rd	— —
Arrive Chefoo	„ 30th	— —	— —
Leave Chefoo	„ 31st	— —	— —
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	„ 4th	„ 8th
Leave Taku Bar	„ 4th	„ 8th	„ 9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	— —	— —	— —
Leave Chingwangtao	— —	— —	— —
Arrive Dairen	„ 5th	„ 9th	„ 10th
Leave Dairen	„ 9th	„ 18th	„ 15th
Arrive Taku Bar	— —	„ 19th	„ 16th
Leave Taku Bar	— —	„ 20th	„ 18th
Arrive Weihaiwei	Aug. 10th	„ 21st	„ 19th
Leave Weihaiwei	„ 10th	„ 21st	„ 19th
Arrive Tsingtao	„ 11th	„ 22nd	„ 20th
Leave Tsingtao	„ 12th	„ 23rd	„ 21st
Arrive Shanghai	„ 14th	„ 25th	„ 22nd
Leave Shanghai	„ 20th	Oct. 1st	„ 28th
Arrive Hong Kong	„ 23rd	„ 4th	„ 31st

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FRENCH COAL BAN.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BRITAIN.

5,000,000 TONS LESS A YEAR.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, replying to questions in the House of Commons by Mr. Ernest Brown and others concerning the French coal embargo, said he stated on Monday that the British Ambassador at Paris had made strong representations to the French Government, and the British Government had now learned that the decree had been in force as from June 10th, but that licences granted up to the 13th inst. for the delivery of coal from the United Kingdom during June, July and August amounted to 2,800,000 tons. These comprised coal for all purposes, including railways and public works. The British Government were watching the position closely, and should it appear that the operation of the decree would prejudice the British export trade, they would at once make further representations to the French Government.

Mr. W. Thorne: Is it not a fact that one of the reasons why the French Government have placed an embargo on imported coal is because the colliery owners in this country are selling coal at most ridiculous prices below cost?

No reply was given.

Districts Affected.

Col. Lane-Fox informed Mr. E. Brown that the mining areas of this country which might be affected by the prohibition were South Wales, Durham, Northumberland, and to a less degree the Scottish and East Midland coalfields. As to possible unemployment on the average nearly 4,000 mineworkers were employed for every million tons of coal produced per annum. He had no information as to the closing of pits in this country as a result of this licence decree.

12 Per Cent. of Bristol Channel Trade.

Mr. Philip Gee, Director of the Colliery Owners' Publicity Department, in a statement on the effect of the embargo upon the British coal export trade said:—

In 1913, France imported 18,410,000 tons of 2,240lbs., of which 11,760,000 came from Great Britain, 3,434,000 from Germany, and 3,610,000 from Belgium.

During the first four months of 1927, France was importing at the rate of 21,750,000 tons per annum, of which 9,160,000 came from Great Britain, 8,700,000 from Germany and 1,500,000 from Belgium.

It would appear probable that the decision to prohibit the import of coal for railways and public utilities would deprive Great Britain of an outlet for 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum, practically the same amount as indicated by M. Tardieu in his speech when he indicated that the French Government proposed to reduce their imports by 40 per cent.

At the present rate of shipment from Bristol Channel and north-eastern ports, this was equivalent to about 12 per cent. of the trade of these two districts.

In South Wales, many collieries depended exclusively on French trade for their existence, and in these cases the operation of the decree would be particularly severe.

It was interesting to note that German collieries had offered to reduce their price in respect of current contracts, provided French buyers entered into purchases of coal for delivery over next year.

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KEATING'S

TOMMY ATKINS PUZZLED.

CHINESE SMILE THAT CONCEALS HATRED.

[BY SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.]

SHANGHAI.

Thomas Atkins is baffled by China's inscrutable smile.

From all accounts he should be dealing with a people that remained consistently hostile, even when confronted by overwhelming odds. Hostile many of them undoubtedly were—and are—yet almost overnight, so it seemed, hate was hidden under a blue cotton gown, and faces that formerly grimaced with rage suddenly blossomed into smiles. This kind of Christmas-pantomime transformation is utterly beyond Thomas Atkins' comprehension.

It is beginning to dawn on him dimly that he has arrived in a mad, upside-down country, where the impossible is always the obvious and nothing you expect ever happens; where men laugh when they should scowl, and cry in public when they should be giving the other fellow a smack on the nose.

"Face."

Naturally, he accepts a smile for its face value, not knowing that it is literally "all face," and no substance. The stout middle-aged merchant who submits with a wide grin to being searched for arms in a busy street appears too wildly hilarious over an excellent joke. In reality there is murder in his heart. He would cheerfully slay his searcher were the moment opportune. He must either smile or kill. To scowl and yet submit would be to "lose face."

The foolish coolie who tried three times to break through the Green Howards when they marched down Nanking Road, and three times picked himself up from the dust with suppressed laughter, seemed to be suffering from a distorted sense of humour. In reality he was inarticulate from anger and shame, but only his own people knew it. The half-truculent loafers prodded on their way by a rifle butt, during the week of rioting, amazed the indignant sentries by the vehemence of their mirth. But their smiles masked as healthy a hate as ever raised its head against the foreigner.

Atkins looks on them not unkindly, even with guarded friendliness, but he cannot fully respond to the advances that are sometimes made by curious onlookers, because he does not understand them. You will appreciate his difficulty on hearing of the experience that befell a sentry of the Bedfords on duty near the Hunjão golf course.

Cantonese Infantry.

Four Cantonese infantrymen, all mere children, came up to the post held by the Bedfords and stared with all their might at the sentry. Their interest was genuine, and by no means offensive, but it was so steady that the sentry became uncomfortable.

They examined his boats and puttees; they discussed the fit of his trousers and the pattern of his buttons; they tried to finger his belt, and asked in pantomime to be allowed to hold his rifle. Finally the sentry could stand it no longer and called to a British golfer nearby: "Do you speak Chinese, sir?"

The golfer said that to some extent he could.

"Please tell the blighters to hop it," said the sentry, wiping his face. Regretfully, and still enveloped in smiles, the Cantonese "hopped it" down the road.

It was in the vicinity of the Hunjao links that another British post had the most devastating experience of all. Five Cantonese soldiers came to the residence of Mr. E. S. Little (an old British resident who speaks Chinese perfectly) and asked for the officer in charge of the detachment. To that astounded individual they explained that they wanted to join the British Army. When he was able to collect his faculties he asked, somewhat feebly, through Mr. Little, what caused them to feel that way.

"We hear that the British troops are paid regularly," said the spokesman. "We are good soldiers," he added complacently.

They received the inevitable refusal with the inevitable smile.—*Daily Mail.*

NO MIXED BATHING.

PRIMATE'S VETO ON MONASTIC ORDER'S BATHS.

BUDAPEST.

The great new swimming and shore baths constructed by the charitable monastic order, the "Brothers of Mercy," at a cost of £40,000, were to have been opened, but the Private of Hungary has issued an order forbidding mixed bathing there, which seriously affects the prospects of the enterprise.

Mixed bathing has been allowed at other shore baths at Budapest hitherto, but there has been a movement against the practice, which has now reached a climax with the archiepiscopal veto for these new baths, which the owners, being of a monastic order, must obey.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION CAMPAIGN.

LORD DAWSON IN ENEMY'S CAMP.

POISON GAS EXPERIMENTS.

The unanimity of a meeting of the National Canine Defence League at Caxton Hall was disturbed by Lord Dawson of Penn, who came uninvited, sent up his card, mounted the platform, and proceeded to defend vivisection against its critics. He spoke as a "great lover of dogs," and, although one woman shouted "Nonsense," he went on to declare emphatically that the whole of the medical profession supported experiments on dogs, which had been the means of providing new remedies, even for dogs themselves.

The uproar which greeted some of Lord Dawson's remarks was so great that the chairman had to appeal for a fair hearing, and when the meeting became quiet Lord Dawson declared that there was no material difference between vivisection of animals and operations on human beings. The general public ought only to object to vivisection on ethical grounds.

The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection also met in Caxton Hall, where Dr. Walter Hadwen declared that it was useless to attempt "reform," *i.e.*, the abolition of vivisection, through the medical profession or the Church—the one was too busy getting in the "bawbees," and the Church never led any more than did medical men.

AN UPROARIOUS HEARING.

Lord Dawson of Penn said:

"It may seem strange to some of you, but I happen to be a great lover of dogs. (A woman: Nonsense!) I am the happy possessor of two dogs, and one of them practically never leaves me, either at work or at play. One of these dogs was lately a victim of a very serious disease, the yellow disease, in which the mortality in days gone by was 70 per cent., but in which the recovery is now 70 per cent., owing to the discovery of a new remedy. The support for the experiments on dogs comes from the medical profession, and not from one section of it, but the whole profession."

When quiet was restored Lord Dawson added that the medical profession had no material motive to gain by experimentation. On the contrary, the curtailment of illness curtailed their earnings. Dogs and other animals had one great advantage over human beings in that they had no power of anticipation, no consciousness of duty to others left behind, and no family or social ties. It was not the physical suffering that troubled human beings in illness, but the thought that near and dear ones might suffer. Vivisection of animals was similar to what was called operations on human beings. The only sound ground against vivsection was the ethical ground that it was not justifiable to use animals for that purpose for the advantage of man.

The chairman was loudly cheered when he declared that nothing Lord Dawson had said altered his conviction that vivisection was absolutely wrong. Numerous medical men of eminence supported that view.

PORTON "A HELL FOR ANIMALS."

Dr. Walter R. Hadwen presided at the annual council meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, at Caxton Hall.

"I can assure you," he said, "we are not leaving the dog-stealing question alone, and we hope there will be developments shortly. We were very much upbraided at the time for the bold step we took in summoning a professor of University College for dog stealing, and for bringing others into the witness box. Although we failed, as we knew we would fail, that did not make any difference.

Many of the delegates protested vigorously against the practice of experimenting with poison gas on animals.

Mr. Thomas (Portsmouth) said all experiments on animals in connection with poison gas were carried on at Porton, in Lancashire. It was a perfect hell on earth for animals.

A resolution was passed calling for the closing of the Porton establishment.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THAMES.

Having considered several schemes in connection with a proposed new bridge over the Thames at Hampton Court, the Joint Committee representing the Surrey and the Middlesex County Councils have approved in principle the construction of a new bridge on a new site, with a completely new road to join the London-Portsmouth road at the termination of the new Kingston by-pass road at Esher, the estimated cost of which is placed at £400,000.

The committee have been authorised to carry on further negotiations with the authorities concerned.

"ROUGH MUSIC" FOR A VICAR.

FOR RE-MARRYING TOO QUICKLY.

VILLAGE METHOD OF EXPRESSING DISAPPROVAL.

BISHOPS STORTFORD.

People from a scattered area intend to assemble outside Manuden Vicarage, in a picturesque corner of Essex, for a third time to-night and shout and beat tin cans, kettles, saucepans, biscuit tins and any other noise producer available, writes a correspondent to a London paper.

I am told that this is merely one of the little means used by the folk of rural Essex to express disapproval of anyone, and I was supplied with the necessary precedents.

The 65-year-old vicar, the Rev. H. B. Grindle, is the target of this rowdyism. After an illness of two years his wife died, and within a month, on May 25th, Mr. Grindle married Miss Elsie Margaret Perks, a nurse who won the Royal Red Cross for her services as an Army sister during the four years of war.

She is 40, and came to nurse the late Mrs. Grindle in January. The marriage took place quietly at St. Cuthbert's Church, Philbeach-gardens, S.W., only a few relatives being present.

No damage was done on Thursday night, but on Saturday night several windows were broken. The efforts of the police on these occasions were only partially successful in restoring order.

The Vicar's Tears.

The Vicar's feelings are best expressed in his words. "I am very sad," he said, with tears in his eyes. "I cannot think what led the people to behave like this. I have done nothing wrong. They think my marriage shows lack of respect for my wife. It is nothing of the kind.

"Almost the last words of my dear wife were 'what *will* you do?' She knew how much I depended upon her companionship and help and if she could talk to us now the first thing she would say 'I am glad. You have done the right thing.'

"I could not have come back into this house alone. It would have been too much for me. Perhaps I came back too soon, but I would have stayed away longer if I could have afforded it.

"I feel I have done the right thing and that when I have had a chance to explain my position to the parishioners they will understand and we shall be good friends again."

What the Drummers Say.

My informant from the other camp was delightfully naive: "Bless you," he exclaimed, "it is nothing new. It has been done plenty of times. Whenever a place disapproves of anyone they get a crowd and bang kettles outside the house till they have drummed them right away.

"I know of a man who some time ago was drummed out of the village. That is what we are trying to do with the vicar. We don't want him here now.

"If he doesn't go when we have drummed the third time we may send a deputation to him, perhaps to the Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. Grindle are taking the matter in a philosophical manner. They have been warned in some mysterious way to expect a demonstration, and are fully prepared for it.

"I am sure they will not do any harm," said Mrs. Grindle, "and they would never have made any demonstration at all if they had only known the true position. Mr. Grindle requires companionship, and could not do without it, and the step we have taken, I think, is perfectly right. I am sure everything will come all right in the end."

DANES SEEK LAND IN BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT FAIL TO HELP FARMERS.

Lord Bledisloe, Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, replying for the Government in a debate on agriculture in the House of Lords said that Great Britain is not alone in suffering from agricurtural depression.

The position in the United States and in Denmark was serious, he said. Some of the largest farmers in Denmark were now trying to obtain farms in Great Britain because of the serious and increasing agricultural depression in Denmark.

Earlier in the debate Lord Parmoor, who raised the question, said that the Government were giving the farmers a stone where they asked for bread.

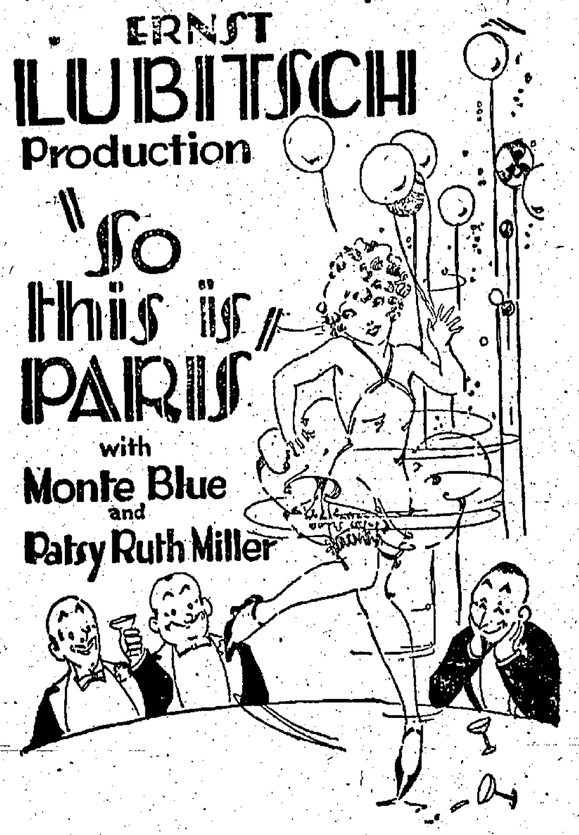
Lord Bledisloe, in his reply, declared that against the loss of tillage must be set the gain in livestock. That was the predominant feature of British farming.

A larger agricultural output was being obtained to-day from an acreage less by 2,000,000 acres than was being farmed in 1908.

Lord Lincolnshire, declaring that he was quite prepared to go a long way in the matter of land nationalisation, said we must have a million more people on the land.

So long as the present Government was in power the outlook for agriculture was rather hopeless.

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HER UNBORN CHILD
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THE SENSATION SEEKERS

INJURED MAN SWUNG 200 FEET IN A CRANE.

A RESCUE THRILL FOR LONDON BRIDGE CROWD.

A half-unconscious man with a damaged spine was swung in the air right across Arthur-street, E.C., to a waiting ambulance in the sight of hundreds of passers-by.

The man, a scaffolding worker named Edward Wood, aged 36, had injured himself by falling 20 feet on to a metal girder.

He was too badly injured to be carried down ladders, so the crane was used as a hospital lift.

"It was a matter of minutes," one of his fellow-workers, told the press. "We saw that his spine had been injured, and that he must be put into the hands of skilled surgeons instantly. But we wanted to avoid jostling him, so the only way down was in a basket, which we fixed to the crane.

"We placed a number of old coats in the basket and lifted him in, while one of his mates—a young man—was stretched spread-eagled across the top of the basket in order to hold in the injured man if the basket should shake.

—"No one knows how it happened, but a passing workman found Wood groaning on a third-floor girder. He must have fallen from the fourth floor, where he was working, and it was a miracle that he did not tumble 150ft. right into the concrete foundations of the building.

"Sheer Luck."

"By sheer luck he struck this girder and lay there stunned. The girder is 2ft. wide, and if he had not been unconscious he would inevitably have moved and would probably have fallen right off."

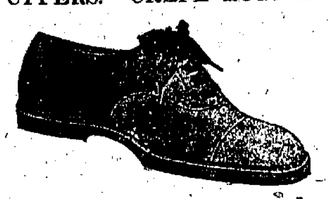
The crane-driver, J. Williams, said: "It was particularly difficult stopping the basket at ground level without jostling, as the basket was hidden from my view by a hoarding. But a chain of workmen acted as signallers, and it was achieved in the end.

"When Wood was placed in my basket with the youngster to hold him in I had to hoist him right to the top of the building, then swing him out over the street, and drop him nearly 200ft."

There were cheers when policemen took Wood from the basket and placed him in the ambulance, which drove him to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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HONG KONG.

HOUSE PARTY ROBBERY.

ASCOT JEWEL HAUL.

£2,000 GEMS DROPPED IN NIGHT CHASE.

ASCOT.

While members of an Ascot party at Queen's Hill Park, the guests of Mr. George Hay Whigham, who has business interests in America, were playing bridge in the drawing-room, two or three men broke into two first-floor rooms, a few yards away, by climbing on an upturned garden seat, and escaped with jewellery valued at £3,500.

The jewellery is the property of Mrs. Gilbert Campbell Whigham, sister-in-law of Mr. G. H. Whigham and wife of Mr. G. C. Whigham, a director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. It was in a locked jewel case in an unlocked drawer in Mrs. Whigham's bedroom.

The men were chased by a watchman who surprised them as they turned a corner of the mansion, but they escaped through a wood. Mr. Whigham, the guests, and some of the household staff rushed into the garden as soon as the alarm was given.

House Robbed Last Year.

The affair was daringly planned. The mansion stands well back from the road and is approached by a long drive. A special constable—Mr. S. C. Davies, of Wokingham—was engaged to patrol the house and grounds, as a robbery took place at the house during Ascot week last year, although it was not then occupied by Mr. Whigham.

Apparently the men had concealed themselves in the grounds, possibly watching Mr. Davies's movements as he patrolled the house, which is surrounded by a terrace. Mr. Davies said:

> I patrolled round the house at intervals of about 20 minutes, and on one occasion, at about 10.30, I also went out into the grounds and gardens and searched a number of trees and bushes. I did this specially on this occasion because I thought I heard a rustling noise as I passed down the terrace, but I missed searching one tree. Whether or not the men were hidden beneath this I cannot say.

A Premonition.

After I had completed a patrol of the house and tried the windows I went to my room and lit my fire. I had a premonition that all was not right. I went downstairs and just as I got out of the door I saw two men standing below the window of a first-floor room.

I ran towards them and they dashed hurriedly over the terrace, down the steps, across the croquet lawn, over a meadow and climbed some railings and disappeared into a wood. It was dark and I could not see them very clearly, but they appeared to be young men, and one of them called out, "This way, this way," in a youthful voice. Although I can run pretty fast they got clean away. I then went back and roused the house.

It was found that the doors of two rooms were locked. Mr. Charles Deacon, a member of the household staff, picked up, a few yards from the terrace, a jewel-case containing jewellery worth £2,000, the property of one of the guests—Mrs. Menzies. This had apparently been dropped by the men in their flight.

The garden seat had been dragged from its position on the croquet lawn, up some steps and across a gravel terrace before being placed in position against the house. The seat was turned up on end, but even with its aid only a tall man could have gained access to the window-ledge and then clambered into the room. He made his escape by climbing down a drain-pipe and clinging to the climbing roses, which showed signs of being disturbed in some places.

The Missing Jewellery.

The stolen jewellery included:
Two pearl necklaces, one of 185 pearls and the other of 111 pearls.
Two bracelets set with diamonds and onyx.
A large oval diamond brooch.
An antique diamond brooch.

By way of meadows and woods the men could have escaped to the Golden Gate and Mile Course, where they may have had a car waiting at Cheapside-road, a little-used thoroughfare leading to the main road.

Great coolness must have been shown by the men in making their plans to enter a house occupied by 25 people. On the occasion of last year's burglary at the same house jewellery valued at £2,000 was stolen from Mrs. McBarnet.

MOTOR AGE FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL ARMS NEEDED.

"PROPERLY ORGANISED MECHANICAL FORCE."

[BY A MILITARY EXPERT.]

A leading authority here discusses the warfare of the future, as foreshadowed by the manœuvres at Aldershot.

In the last year of the Great War Ludendorff said, "It is *fire* which is decisive, not numbers." More than a hundred years before this Napoleon said: "In war fire is everything, the rest is of small account."

Last year we had one army with all the available mechanical vehicles—such as motor-omnibuses and lorries for the dismounted troops, and tractors for the artillery—fighting against an army without means of rapidly transporting its infantry.

This year we may hope to see the mobility of both sides increased. Petrol power is gradually revolutionising the art of war as did the introduction of firearms. For Napoleon to carry out his operations successfully he used to urge: "Activity! Activity! Speed."

This depended on the marching capacity of men and horses. The Great War first demonstrated the value of the motor vehicle in the air, on land and on sea. Though the tank, a first-class offensive weapon and a technical masterpiece, was evolved, yet operations and tactics remained essentially dependent on the marching speed of man and horse.

A Lesson from the Past.

The development of motor-power indicates what we must expect to see. We must visualise in the future a real mechanical force which combines the characteristics of all the present arms. This force must be armed in a manner so as to give the greatest possible hitting power to the minimum number of individuals; it must combine fire-power, mobility, and protection in battle.

This follows the lines of past evolution. The armoured knight dominated the battlefield for centuries and then disappeared, owing to the fact that he tried to win battles without the co-operation of other arms. He was, therefore, beaten by archers and pikemen, and finally routed by firearms.

Had the knight combined his own power of assault with the resisting power of the pikemen and the fire power of the archers and later troops with firearms, he would have remained in the ascendant much much longer. In his efforts to win battles alone he increased his armour, destroyed his mobility, and thus destroyed his power as an assault arm.

In the same way tanks will not be able to fight without the support of the other arms. A properly organised mechanical force will consist of aircraft, armoured cars, motor-drawn machine guns, motor-drawn trench mortars, fast tanks, and motor-drawn artillery.

Multi Wheeled Warfare.

We may expect then, that fighting troops will manœuvre in armoured vehicles across country, preceded by aircraft which will carry out strategic reconnaissances, and bombing and gas attacks on important traffic centres and military and economic sources of supply and power.

The forward troops will be reinforced and supplied by cross-country vehicles carrying men and supplies. The strategic work will be supplemented by tactical reconnaissance by troops in multi-wheeled armoured cars accompanied by men on motor-bicycles.

Behind these will be one-man tanks to hold the enemy, while the striking force will be in heavier tanks. To make full use of the army's mobility, envelopment will be sought for, as penetration would restrict movement. The effect of envelopment will be increased by mobility, while the mobility of the enemy will be reduced by gas swamps created to deny to the enemy certain tactical areas.

Leadership in the future will be most difficult. Decisions will have to be more rapidly made, and changes of plan will have to be considered in detail in sufficient time for their effect to be felt against an enemy who has equal opportunities of rapid movement.

An undirected battle, such as occurred on September 9th, 1914, on the River Ourcq, should never occur again.

Commanders must be well up with their troops and must be in touch with subordinates and aircraft, so that they can obtain full information and can retain complete control.

As the nation develops its mechanical forces we shall expect to see year by year, illustrated on manœuvres, the lessons which progress in science and machinery has taught us.—*Daily Mail.*

SHANGHAI'S PROVISIONAL COURT.

ANOTHER INADEQUATE SENTENCE.

SENIOR CONSUL'S DEPUTY ENTERS PROTEST.

The following is the judgment handed down by Judge Liang (Mr. Meinhardt, the Senior Consul's Deputy also on the bench) at the Provisional Court, this morning, in the case where Chinese assaulted Detective Inspector Prince while attending to his duty in the mill in Wayside district on June 1st.

On June 1st a complaint was received at the Wayside Police Station that some trouble was about to take place in the mill, and the Detective Inspector accompanied by a Chinese detective visited the place, where he was asked to wait for the manager who was in the factory and who, while waiting, was assaulted by a crowd of mill hands. Detective Inspector Prince received a wound on the head, his hand was bitten, etc. Three of the assailants were arrested by the police, who came to assist the Inspector, and were charged at the Provisional Court with assault.

"Forty days each!" ruled the Judge, "and the sentence to be served concurrently, and two days of detention to be counted as one day of the sentence. I return a decision of not proven guilty under the charge of larceny (this charge was preferred against one of the three accused who, it is alleged, had stolen Inspector Prince's wallet containing a sum of over $200)."

Inadequate Penalties.

A protest was lodged against the sentence by the Deputy of the Senior Consul, which is as follows: "I protest against the inadequacy of these sentences, as being unnecessarily and unreasonably reduced to practically none at all. In spite of the fact that the accused were proven guilty of serious crimes. Furthermore, sitting jointly as a representative of the Senior Consul and of the British Consul-General, I disagree with the sentences or decisions as to the second and third charges, so that a retrial before another Judge and another Consular representative will be necessary."

20 YEARS IN SENTENCES.

CRIME RECORD OF AN EX-CLERGYMAN.

Forgery, bigamy, and fraud were included in the crime record of Samuel Walton Kay, aged 60, of Radcliffe, near Bury, Lancashire, a former clergyman of the Church of England, who at Manchester was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for failing to report to the police as a convict on licence.

Many years ago Kay held a living in Salford, and Inspector Houghton said it had been ascertained that he had been getting money from clergymen in the Manchester district by stating that he was going to be reinstated in the ministry. "He is an impostor," declared the inspector.

It was stated that when Kay was arrested in Manchester he had in his possession letters from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Manchester.

Kay's record, read in court, showed that he had received four sentences of five years' penal servitude each for forgery, bigamy, and false pretences. He admitted that he had not reported his movements to the police since 1925.

IRELAND'S LOSS; ENGLAND'S GAIN!

IF DE VALERA'S "FREEDOM" STUNT SUCCEEDS.

Sir,—What would Ireland's position be if she had a Republic? writes "Inishman" in the *Daily Mail*.

Her borrowing power would be on a 10 per cent. basis, instead of 5 per cent. as now. Irishmen could no longer enter the British Civil Service, as they do now, in shoals. The Irish abroad could not have—as they have now, free of cost—the services of British Consuls and their staff. Irish medical men could not be dumped in Great Britain.

England (and Scotland) would no longer tolerate the annual immigration of thousands of Irishmen. The expulsion of a quarter to half a million of Irishmen would relieve British unemployment—and would ruin Ireland.

These are the evils Mr. de Valera wants to inflict upon his country.

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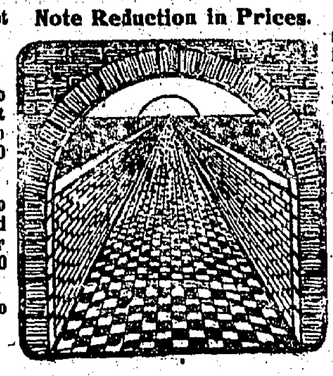
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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAVE ENTERED A STRONG PROTEST WITH THE CONSULAR BODY AGAINST THE SURTAXES NOW PROPOSED BY THE NANKING GOVERNMENT.

* * * *

The *HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS* gives the list of these taxes in detail.

* * * *

The policy of the Nationalists appears to be gradually to secure the complete control of the Chinese Maritime Customs. They are also endeavouring in various ways to undermine the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

* * * *

If their object is achieved Shanghai will follow in the same way as Hankow.

* * * *

The seriousness of the steady encroachment upon established Treaty rights is only vaguely realised in England, and as much information as possible regarding the subject should be supplied.

* * * *

This information is contained in the *WEEKLY PRESS* which not only gives a full summary of all the more important happenings, but also explains the general trend of affairs in its relation to foreign interests.

* * * *

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MERCENARY TROOPS FOR KWANGTUNG.

LI TSAI HSIN'S NEW MOVE.

YUNNANESE FORCES EMPLOYED.

STRENGTHENING THE PRESENT REGIME.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Arrivals from Hankow express the opinion that the "Reds" have no intention whatever of loosening their hold in Canton and agents, both military and political, at work in Canton have reported that large numbers of students and workers are still secretly behind the movement directed by Moscow. In the meantime, the Canton Authorities deny that there has been any conflict on the northern borders, and take pains to make it known that the defence there is adequate.

The 18th Kuomintang Army Division, stationed at Waichow, is being recalled to Canton City in preparation for active service on the Northern front. The Army for the Defence of the Northern Districts of Kwangtung will have its headquarters at Shiukwan. A branch office will be established at Nam-orn, just on the outskirt of Canton City.

General Fan Shek Shang's mercenary troops, first hired by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen but later dismissed by Chiang Kai Shek, will again be engaged for service in Kwangtung, this time under the patronage of General Li Tsai Hsin. With the extra support of the Yunnanese mercenaries, General Li's position will be much strengthened in the Southern Capital.

The districts of Chiuling, Chaoyang, Chinghoi, Poling, and other Swatow districts are still more or less dominated by the "Reds," or truly speaking, by bandits and unscrupulous politicians misusing the names of Borodin or Sun Fo. Remote districts from Canton are suffering illegal taxation from officials who are usually self-appointed. Many Kuomintang clubs in these places, it is said, are not probably authorized and their claim to be "Reds," or comrades of the son of late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and M. Borodin, is entirely false. The Canton Authorities are taking steps to weed out all these nuisances.

Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, Chinese Minister at Rome and Delegate to the League of Nations, who is reported to have left Europe for home, will again join the Kuomintang, according to his friends in Canton. Mr. Chu, a Cantonese, is a native of Fahyun, one of the Northern Kwangtung districts. He was a followed of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and was appointed a member of the Chinese Parliament in 1912 by the Chinese in New York. When the late President Yuan Shih Kai to whom he had offered himself as a private secretary wished to become "Emperor of China," Mr. Chu was his emissary to Canton to interest local support. Mr. Chu, however, deserted Yuan before the latter was crowned, and when there came an anti-monarchical movement, Mr. Chu was on the popular side. Mr. Chu was Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco when Dr. Wellington Koo asked him to be his secretary at the Chinese Legation in London.

Many persons in Canton are wondering how the present Administration will be able to carry out its recent decision to construct a system of public highways out of revenue. The militarists are insisting that their requisition of $800,000 monthly shall be met before other warrants for payment are paid. According to the opinion of the Kuomintang leaders, the thousands of unemployed workers may be given work making public roads.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE BOYCOTT.

APPROVAL OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF GOODS CONFISCATED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The anti-Japanese boycott movement has finally secured the approval of local authorities in Canton. The Chief of Police has agreed that all seized Japanese goods may be deposited in the headquarters of the Central Labour Union, pending the establishment of a depot for contraband. Since July 1st, four sessions of the "prize court" have been held, and in each case the confiscation of large quantities of Japanese goods was ordered.

SURTAXES AND SQUEEZE.

A Shameen correspondent writes: A new Postal Commissioner arrived last week and the gentlemen who collect the "surtaxes" wished to open all his personal baggage and levy duty. Protests were made and after some 36 hours delay the baggage was released.

The Superintendent of Customs was asked to collect all surtaxes and place the proceeds in the Bank of China for the Authorities. But the Japanese Consul protested vigorously and eventually the matter fell through. The surtaxes have now been handed over to a syndicate for collection and they squeeze the Chinese right and left.

The Japanese boycott is in full swing but it is nothing but a pretence to make money and feed the strikers. On every bale of Japanese yarn removed from a Japanese godown fifty cents is charged for a Government stamp and $2.20 is charged as "squeeze." These sums having been paid the goods are allowed to pass without trouble. So much for the "boycott." The city is quiet but the merchants are groaning under the burden of taxation.

NO ARREST YET.

PILOT OF "LEUNG KWONG" MISSING.

The Chinese pilot coxswain of the ill-fated *Leung Kwong*, which sank after collision with the *Moonshine* in the Capsuimun Pass on May 9th, has not yet been arrested on the warrant issued in connection with the verdict of manslaughter returned against him by the special jury last Saturday when the inquiry concluded. He is believed to have left the Colony, and was not at his last known address, No. 15, Centre Street.

BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

The boycott position with regard to British steamers remains unchanged. Yesterday afternoon, the s.s. *Taishan* brought down the usual number of fish and vegetable coolies, but only four Chinese passengers. The night boat, the *Kinshan*, had three passengers. The rumour that the *Tung On* and *Sai On*, which have been bringing down large numbers of passengers, were going to be similarly boycotted, has proved to be false. The *Tung On* came in yesterday afternoon with 437 Chinese passengers, and other steamers brought good numbers. There is little trouble with the pickets. Three men and a woman sit at the entrance of the wharf and any Chinese would-be passengers are told to travel on another boat, and they simply walk away.

"FLYING THE PIGEON."

ELDERLY BRIDE'S WICKED LIES.

DENIES HER MARRIAGE.

BUT OUTWITTED BY HER HUSBAND.

"Flying the pigeon" is a common enough practice among the Chinese, and it has been successfully employed with the help of young and handsome ladies. A go-between with a smooth tongue, will approach some amorous old gentleman and offer him the hand of a young lady. The marriage is then quickly arranged and a substantial dowry bestowed on the bride. A week or so after the marriage, the man will wake up one fine morning to find that his newly wed has disappeared with whatever jewellery and money he might have given her.

But it came as a surprise when the Court was told yesterday that an old dame of 58 summers had tried the same trick on a man of 68. The lady had little enough beauty to aid her but she would have carried it off had not the old man proved a bit more shrewd than she expected.

The Marrying of Cheng Chun and Tsang Tsze.

Cheng Chun, who described himself as a broker and lived at Shaukiwan succumbed to the charm of Tsang Tsze, and as they were both passed their heydays, the formalities of employing a go-between, the bridal chair and the pair of red joss candles were dispensed with. Old Cheng in his gruff way handed a small red envelope containing $80 to dame Tsang. This was the "lucky money," and he told the old lass to come home and be his spouse, which she did. This all happened on June 23th. The tables of "chow" were ordered and a few intimate friends were invited to the feast and witnessed the kowtowing by the bride Cheng's ancestral tablet. This ceremony, by the way, was to pacify the dead ones so that they shall entertain no hostility towards the interloper.

Things went quite well, until one bright morning when Cheng handed his wife $15 to pay the landlord. A few days after, the landlord came for his rent and "raised Cain." Cheng was puzzled and asked his wife why the rent had not been paid. Several days elapsed and rumours began to reach Cheng's ears that his wife was trying to "fly the pigeon." That was enough for the shrewd old fellow who soon had his plan mapped out.

On July 10th, when his spouse was out Cheng lost no time in breaking into her room and underneath the bed he found his money intact—the $80 "lucky money" and the $15 rent all rolled up in a little box. This Cheng took and tucked them away in his girdle.

A Point for the Bride.

When the old lady returned home and discovered her loss, she began to weep and called upon the gods to avenge the cruel blow dealt her. When she coolled down she called in a policeman and told the constable of her loss saying at the same time that she was only a tenant in the house. The lukong made a search and found the money on the old man.

Cheng protested saying that the money was his by right and that the woman was his wife. This the old dame denied and Cheng was arrested. He was brought up before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, and left the telling of his love idyll and the subsequent disillusionment in the hands of Mr. C. A. S. Russ.

Outmanœuvred.

Madame Tsang gave evidence and emphatically denied having married the old man. "Why, she said, I am too old to get married." The money, she said, belonged to one of her relatives who had asked her to keep it until the weather cleared up so that he could go and buy salt fish. Two other witnesses told a rambling story to support her. But old Cheng still had one card up his sleeve for all the banknotes he gave his truant wife were marked with his shop's stamp, and when the wife heard this, she looked stunned.

In discharging the old man and giving him the right to retain the money, Mr. Lindsell took the opportunity to point out to the old lady that she had told a tissue of lies from the start to the finish. "You intended to defraud your husband, for there is not a doubt that you did marry him, and now get what you deserve," said the Magistrate.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY COMMEMORATED.

THE CONSULAR "AT HOME."

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND MANY OTHER GUESTS PRESENT.

Yesterday was anniversary of the "Taking of the Bastille" and in Hong Kong French residents celebrated the National Day of France with receptions, etc.

All warships in harbour were "dressed all over," and flew the French tricolour, in honour of the occasion. A salute was fired at noon.

An official reception was held at the residence of the French Consul, M. G. Dufaure de la Prade, No. 13, Peak Road, yesterday morning, and was attended by H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), members of the Government, representatives of the Services, and many prominent residents.

H.E. the Governor arrived about 11.30, accompanied by Capt. C. H. Steele, A.D.C. Others present included the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C. (Attorney-General), the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., accompanied by Lieut. R. Q. F. Johnston, A.D.C., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (C.S.P.), the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.B.E., C.M.G. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman (acting D.P.W.), Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., accompanied by Pay-Comdr. H. Rogers, O.B.E., Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N. (Harbour Master), Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Rev. Father Spada and the following Consuls:—Mr. H. Schantz and Mr. L. W. Franklin (America), Mr. J. T. Bagram (Siam), Mr. M. J. Quist (Holland), Mr. J. M. da Rocha (Costa Rica), Mr. A. L. C. de Albuquerque e Castro (Portugal), Dr. W. Wagner (Germany), Mr. R. Vallerino (Panama), and Mr. G. Bolsius (Belgium).

The toast of His Majesty the King was proposed by M. de la Prade, and that to the President of the French Republic by His Excellency the Governor.

The official reception was followed by an informal reception at which French residents were present in large numbers.

AT THE CAFE PARISIEN.

The Café Restaurant Parisien is always to the fore when it comes to the celebration of any national day, whether it be a British, American or French, and yesterday in a gaily decorated interior of French and other national flags, with shaded lights and amid plants and floral decorations, there was a special celebration tiffin and dinner. The menu was typical and the service, as always, was excellent.

During the evening the orchestra, was at its best, and dancing took place. There were large attendances at both tiffin and dinner.

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

A small booklet has been issued "to Parents and Guardians from the Headmaster" of the Diocesan Boys' School. It is quite a model prospectus setting out details of the school's curriculum and equipment with convincing moderation. We like the candid good sense of the little paragraph on "Home Work:—This is often badly done. All home work should be well done, good writing and figures. All boys should do some Chinese home work every evening or early in the morning. All classes have home work. Young boys should not be expected to do too much home work.

Clothing instructions are commendably brief and clear. How many youngsters have suffered much because a well meaning mamma has insisted on some pretty garment that has roused, not unjustly, the ire of the "school gods"? Here there is little room for the exercise of ill-advised feminine taste.

THE CHEUNG CHAU AVIATION TRAGEDY.

SEARCH ABANDONED.

SHIPBOARD FUNERAL SERVICE HELD IN VICINITY.

The search for Flight-Lieut. L. W. H. Phillips, the young airman who was killed at Cheung Chau on Tuesday, has now been definitely abandoned. H.M.S. *Hermes* returned yesterday morning after a thorough search of the supposed locality of the crash.

On Wednesday afternoon before H.M.S. *Hermes* returned to her buoy a burial service with full honours was held over the spot beneath which the sunken plane and its pilot were thought to lie. Three volleys were fired and the Last Post was sounded over the waters. The service was conducted by Rev. F. Freeman, the ship's chaplain.

His Excellency the Governor yesterday received a message of sympathy from H.E. the Governor of Macao in the following terms: Deepest condolences with profound regret from myself and Colony death aviation officer Phillips.

H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi replied as follows: On behalf of Hong Kong I thank Your Excellency and the Colony of Macao for your kind message of condolence.

The *Daily Press* was informed yesterday that the dead airman had not previously crashed into the sea in 1925, as reported yesterday. The pilot on that occasion was W. H. Phillips, who has now left the R.A.F.

"SO THIS IS PARIS" AT THE QUEEN'S.

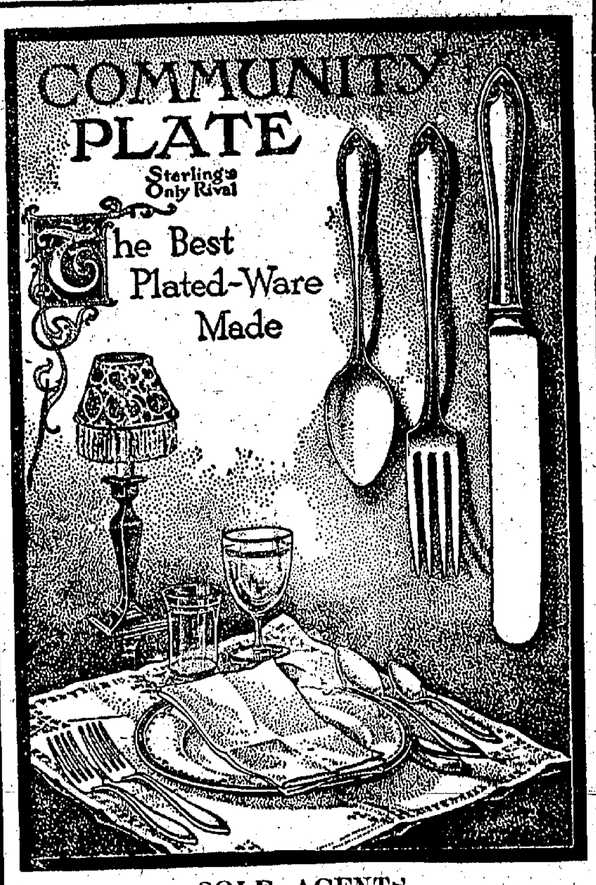
LIGHTHEARTED FRENCH FARCE.

"JAZZ" EXPRESSED BY CAMERA.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"So this is Paris" is the title of the film being shown to-day and to-morrow at the Queen's. It isn't Paris in the very least, but it is exacly what the word "Paris" conjures up to the average foreigner. A typical French farce story of two young married couples has its setting in one of the quiet squares probably near the "Place d'Jena." That is all there is of Paris, but these situations so hackneyed by repetition on the stage, are always capable of fresh treatment, and do sum up for the foreigner the delicious naughtiness of the French capital. The story has been handled lightly and skillfully; we are given the champagne of intrigue with no hint of the headache that comes after. The Girauds and the Lalles are pleasant if naughty young people—who seem to take precisely the same pleasure in hissing their proper partners as in their intrigues. That is the story of "So this is Paris" lightly amusing, and neither very naughty nor very good. The interesting part of the film is the photography.

There is a scene at the "Artists Ball" which is perhaps the most skilful piece of cinematography ever achieved. There have been dance scenes in films since the old days when two couples danced backwards and forwards in front of the camera, to the modern crushes where four or five hundred supers jog up and down while the heroine smiles at the hero in the foreground, but this is something entirely new. The ball is presented mentally rather than visually—the spirit of Charleston in a bubble of champagne. Pictures of slender legs twirling, of laughing flushed faces, of swaying walls, and perspiring negro band melt into and are superimposed one on top of another. As one sits in the audience one hears the jazz band the laughter and the chick of heels, one smells the perfumes and the flowers and one's brain swims with overmuch champagne and foolish talk. An interpretation of this sort marks a great advance in film technique and is a real triumph for the producer.



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THE BOOKSHOP. CHATER ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE, 1927, will be payable on THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 3, Chater Road.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22ND JULY to WEDNESDAY, the 3RD AUGUST (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary
Hong Kong, 4th July, 1927. [5122

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Pedder Street Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 25TH JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18TH JULY to 27TH AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that An INTERIM DIVIDEND of £3 Per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been Declared for the HALF YEAR Ending 30TH JUNE, 1927, at Rate of 2/- Per Dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 8TH AUGUST, 1927, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 25TH JULY, to SATURDAY, the 6TH AUGUST, 1927 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927. [5118

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2895 dated Hong Kong, 14th OCTOBER, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 14623/14627, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2896 dated Hong Kong 14th OCTOBER, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62432 and 33736/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KON, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 28TH JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 2895 and 5/NS 2896 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as *Null* and *Void*.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [5085

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OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,
67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
AND
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

APPLY **S. J. DAVID & CO.**
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD. [25

ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon, single, double, Flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House $20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630

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No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT Roomed HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LINSTEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776

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OFFICES TO LET on 3RD FLOOR, 1A, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P. O. Box No. 611. [5108

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR, Three Roomed FLAT in PRAT BUILDINGS, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences.
Apply to:—
5061] SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—No. 1, KELLETT HOUSE, THE PEAK, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences.—Apply Messrs. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [258

TO LET.—Living Apartment which may be also combined with Office, conveniently situated, cool, ideal and economical with modern sanitation, TOP FLOOR, PRINCE'S BUILDING, facing Statue Square. For further particulars, apply to SECRETARY of PRINCE'S BUILDING & LAND CO., LTD. [259

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WANTED.—5/6 Roomed HOUSE. Lease. Mid-levels or near PEAK TRAM preferred.—Apply Box No. 5121, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press*. [5121

WANTED An EXPORT MAN Thoroughly Conversant and Experienced in All Classes of South China Produce and particularly the Canton Trade. Apply Box No. 5120, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [5120

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London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 15TH, 1927.

CHEQUES WITHOUT STAMPS.

IN some respects it is a matter for regret that the interesting experiment of the Midland Bank in issuing "chequelets" was strangled at birth. A friendly controversy was aroused in London over the new departure in banking practice, and there was a prospect of a test case in the High Court. But all further disputation has been stilled by the Bank's decision, made voluntarily, to stop the issue. The "chequelets," which resembled small cheques in appearance minus the stamp, were intended to attract the people of limited means. This class, it was said, do not avail themselves of the facilities offered by the big financial institutions. Some are deterred by the smallness of their resources. But the principal objection to the more frequent use of a banking account is the requirement of a 2d. stamp on every cheque drawn. If is often felt that this toll imposed by the revenue on even the smallest cheque drawn is prohibitive, with the result that many settlements are made in cash despite the additional risk and trouble.

To overcome this objection and to encourage the opening of accounts the Midland Bank arranged for customers to obtain free of charge from any branch a "book of receipts" containing forms which, being available only for the payment of sums under £2, did not require to be stamped. The receipt form, somewhat similar in appearance to a cheque, bore upon its face the wording "Received of Midland Bank, Limited, ... Branch, the sum of ..... and provided space for the date, the amount in words and figures, and the customer's signature. The idea was that when the receipt was filled in it might be presented for payment in cash at the branch on which it was drawn, or handed to a tradesman or other creditor in settlement of a debt. In this and several other respects it possessed the advantages of a cheque.

The scheme was submitted to the Inland Revenue authorities who, it was stated, raised no objection whatever. Consequently there was every expectation that this proposed new medium of payment would attain wide popularity. Indeed, other banks prepared to give their customers similar privileges, and the big stores like Selfridges embraced the scheme. But in financial circles in London outside banking the point was raised whether the new system would be safe. Questions were asked in the House of Commons if the revenue would be seriously affected by loss of stamp duty. Finally, the Chancellor of the Exchequer settled the matter by an official statement, backed by the opinion of the Attorney-General. The "unstamped receipts" were held to be taxable bills of exchange falling within the meaning of Section 32 of the Stamp Act of 1891. "His Majesty's Government propose to adopt this view," Mr. CHURCHILL said, and he added, "A test case to place the interpretation of the law beyond all doubt will be instituted without delay."

But there will not be a test case, because the Midland Bank withdrew the issue of "chequelets." They had been unintentionally misled by the Board of Inland Revenue. The general public at home appear to feel some sense of disappointment. But the fact is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Postmaster-General took alarm at the prospect of decreased revenue from the stamp duty and from postal orders, and in consequence the country at large has been deprived of that which would have been of great service to it. This seems the more regrettable because the people who would have been attracted by the "chequelets" are the "small" people, the vast sum of whose accumulated savings would thereby have been rendered more easily accessible for the financing of industry. The experiment will, however, have served a useful purpose if it convinces the Chancellor of the unpopularity of the twopenny cheque, and persuades him to consider—as he is being urged to do—the possibility of a graduated cheque duty, which would serve his ends equally well but be fairer in its incidence.

CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Just arrived from the factory of

NESTOR GIANACLIS, LTD. CAIRO.

SETOS AMBER	in boxes of		20's
SETOS AMBER	do.		100's
QUEEN	...	do.	20's
QUEEN	...	do.	100's
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG. [50

An employee of the Kowloon Docks has been sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital, after being struck on the jaw by a steam hammer whilst working in the docks.

A Chinese woman was on Wednesday taken to the Government Civil Hospital from Room No. 414 of the Taitsotin Hotel, No. 90, Des Voeux Road Central, suffering from opium poisoning. Whether the drug was self-administered or not is now forming the subject of police investigation.

Stated by a Chinese constable to have been arrested five times in all for touting for car hire in Pedder Street, a Chinese was charged for the sixth time before Major C. Wilson, at the Central Magistracy, yesterday morning. The defendant stated that he had been previously summoned and fined $10. A fine of $15 was imposed.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel, believed to be of a religious nature, broke out among seve sikh watchmen in Queen's Road East, which ended in five of the men attacking the other two with sticks. The two men received injuries necessitating their removal to hospital, one of them having a serious wound at the back of the head.

A tea party will be given by Dr. S. W. Tso, Hon. Commissioner of Police Reserve to the Chinese Company of the Hong Kong Police Reserve, to-day, at 5.30 p.m., at the Savoy Hotel. Every member of the Chinese Company is invited, and the opportunity will be taken to discuss ways and means to increase the strength and to develop the usefulness of the Company.

There are only three cases on the calendar for the Criminal Sessions which open at the Supreme Court next Monday. Two concern robbery, and will be tried by the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge, respectively. The Castle Peak murder case, recently committed for trial from the Central Magistracy is to be taken on the following Monday before the acting Chief Justice.

Another meeting in connection with the Trade Revival Scheme was held on Wednesday afternoon, being attended by the eight members of the Trade Revival Committee selected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings were private but it is believed that certain plans were placed before the Committee, which it was not thought advisable to disclose at this stage of proceedings.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday morning with wasting water by turning on a street fountain and allowing it to run without turning it off. The Police stated that the habit was very common in the Quarry Bay district, and in the case of the defendant, he was seen to leave the tap running for five minutes at least. Mr. Lindsell discharged the man with a caution.

St. Peter's Young Men's Club are holding a whist drive to-night at the Cathedral Hall, beginning at 8.30.

Reference was made yesterday to the serving of notices on a number of squatters living at Kap Shek Mei village, near Shamshuipo, between Taipo Road and Cheung Sha Wan. It now appears that less than 300 notices have been issued and far fewer than 1,000 Chinese will be rendered homeless, that being the figure mentioned by the Vernacular press. Also other accommodation can be found quite cheaply for the squatters.

The fire which broke out at Shaukiwan about 10.30 on Wednesday night was at No. 20, Shaukiwan East, in a rattan and bamboo shop. The fire started in the cock-loft, where a *foki* accidentally knocked over a lighted candle, which set fire to some dried herbs. Fortunately the alarm was quickly given and a hand-engine soon rushed to the scene, and the engine from the Wanchai Station arrived not long afterwards. Following a stiff fight the flames, which were confined to the one building, were extinguished. The extent of damage is not known, but the shop was insured against fire up to $2,000.

"THE GIRL FROM CHILD'S."

AMUSING AMERICAN PLAY.

LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE WILBURS TO-NIGHT.

After a most successful season, the Wilbur Players are giving their last performance at the Star Theatre to-night, when they will present the outspoken "feature" play entitled "Her Unborn Child." This play was much talked of in America and elsewhere. It was in the original programme, but it was decided to cancel it. After further discussion, the management allowed it to be staged for one night, and as a conclusion to a most successful season. The play being presented to-night will be the final performance of the Wilbur Players' stay in Hong Kong.

Last night "The Girl from Child's" was presented to a large audience. The story of the play centres on a girl who was a waitress. She was courted by a young rotter and entered into a mock marriage with him. How she fights her way into society is very amusing indeed. The dialogue with its quaint American slang, was refreshing and entertaining.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS IN CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

TWO GARAGES BEING BUILT.

Workmen are busily engaged in building garages and other structural alterations in the Central Police Station compound. And when these are completed, there will be ample accommodation for cars, and the accounts department will be housed in one office.

A short while ago, a shelter adjoining the charge room was built for the parking of cars, vans and cycles. It proved to be inadequate, and two garages are now being built. One will be near the charge room and the other between the sanitary block and the main building.

At present, the accounts department is situated in the new block of buildings, erected in 1920, while the offices for issuing traffic and hawkers' licenses are situated on the opposite side of the compound so that money is collected partly in one office and partly in the other.

To bring all the work of the accounts department under one roof, the present traffic and hawkers' licenses offices are being altered to suit the work of that department and the personnel of the traffic office will move to the vacated premises.

Thus, in future, licenses can be obtained and renewed at the accounts office, with the exception of first time motor licenses, applicants for which will have to apply at the traffic department as before.

LOCAL WILLS.

ESTATE OF CANTON CHINESE.

SHANGHAI RESIDENT'S PROPERTY.

Probate of the will of Chan Chee King, *alias* Chan Chiu Pui, late of No. 6, Po Wa New Street, Canton, who died on December 16th, 1926, has been granted to Chan Cho Pui and Chan Yee Cheung, the executors and his sons, who are the sole beneficiaries under the will.

Deceased left estate in the Colony amounting to $44,000.

Probate of the will of Miss Laira Maria de Rochas, late of No. 2, Mosque Street, Hong Kong, who died at the Canton Sanitorium, Yee Sa Island, Canton, on April 1st, 1927, has been granted to Joao M. da Rocha, of No. 2, Connaught Road Central, merchant, who is the executor under the will.

The deceased left net estate the Colony to the value of $16,400, and makes bequests to several relatives.

Shanghai Will.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, in connection with the Hong Kong estate of William Linn Fernie, who died at Shanghai on March 6th, 1926, have been granted to Mr. D. H. Blake, the lawful attorney of the Shanghai Executors.

Estate left in this Colony amounts to $4,700, and Shanghai estate amounts to taels 12,906.30, being sworn at £1,932.11.10.

Apart from the payment of £60 a year to his mother during her life, deceased leaves the remainder of his estate to his widow.

A MONEY LENDING CLAIM.

INTEREST SIGNED FOR DISALLOWED.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before the Acting Puisne Judge (Mr. P. Jacks) an Indian watchman sued two Chinese for $108, "being $100 lent under a promissory note dated January 8th, 1927, and $8 interest for four months at two per cent. monthly." The plaintiff was Hakam Singh, a watchman at the Wing Cheung timber yard. The defendants were Ah Ming, a fitter at a Wanchai garage, and Yiu Wai San, a chauffeur employed by the manager of the Bank of China. Mr. F. E. Loseby appeared for defendants.

Plaintiff said he lent the first defendant $70 on a promissory note and defendant signed for $100. It was customary in such cases for the borrower to sign for double the amount borrowed, so that the lender could claim for a sum more than the actual amount lent and less than the limit. Plaintiff knew defendants well, so did not insist on their signing for double the amount.

He added that Ah Ming earned $100 a month and Yiu $70.

The first defendant said he received $50 and signed for $100. He had not dealt with plaintiff before. He had repaid $30.

Plaintiff denied that any money had been repaid.

His Lordship said he thought plaintiff had followed the usual practice in issuing a promissory note for double the amount borrowed. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff for $50 and $8 costs, to be paid at the rate of $5 a month by each man.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS NEEDED.

Extracts from the annual report for 1926 have already appeared in our columns, dealing with the work of the Missions to Seamen and the annual appeal for funds is now being made.

During recent years the Mission has been called upon to meet more demands than usual, consequent upon the state of trade in the Colony, with the result that it is faced with a deficit of some $15,000 and the work is being handicapped.

The appeal for donations and annual subscription is meeting with liberal support, but larger regular income is essential if the good work of the Mission is to be continued.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Rev. W. T. Waldegrave, Chaplain, or by T. G. Weall, Hon. Treasurer.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

SEVEN DIE IN NEW YORK: EIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 14th.

The hottest day of the year was yesterday, the thermometer reaching 100 degrees in the shade here and in other cities on the Eastern seaboard.

Seven persons died as the result of the heat in New York and eight at Philadelphia. Deaths also occurred at Boston and elsewhere.

New York business houses closed down in the afternoon to enable employees to try to get cool. In the open spaces firemen rigged up shower baths for children in the congested tenement districts and hundreds of thousands of people flocked to the neighbouring beaches. Some took coverings with the idea of spending the night on the sands.

A terrific thunderstorm at Boston broke the heat, but caused much damage by lightning striking several houses.

FRENCH POLITICS.

GOVERNMENT STILL STRONG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 13th.

The threat to the existence of the Poincare Cabinet has been ended by the Chamber, by 356 to 171 votes, rejecting a Communist motion which would have increased by about £6,000,000 the expenditure proposed by the Government for increasing the salaries of civil servants.

Single-Chamber Constituencies.

The Senate by 213 to 67 has adopted a Bill abolishing proportional representation, and substituting the system of single-chamber constituencies for the Chamber.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

M. Poincare's Triumph.

PARIS, July 14th.

The Parliamentary session closed after a new Governmental victory. Both Chambers accepted the figures proposed by M. Poincare regarding the increase of salaries of State employees. Pitting the general interest of the country against the demand for an exaggerated increase, M. Poincare, in the Chamber, demolished all possibility of a political crisis.

After his speech, recalling the absolute necessity for fully balanced Budgets if the financial restoration of France were not to be interrupted, M. Poincare asked for a vote of confidence which he got by a majority of 356 to 171.

Despite repeated demands from the Socialists, M. Poincare refused to listen to suggestions to make the increase a retroactive force from August, 1926. He refused also to consider a suggestion that the surplus of 1926 and 1927 Budgets should be devoted to that propose, because it would be culpable imprudence to distribute Budget surpluses in advance.

ANOTHER MORRISON HILL ACCIDENT.

A Chinese coolie working at Morrison Hill has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from multiple injuries caused by being struck by falling rocks. It seems that the rocks were loosened during the blasting operations, and fell on to a gang of coolies who were working there.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.15 p.m., states:—

A feeble anti-cyclone is central between S.W. Japan and the Bonins. A depression covers N.E. China. The typhoon appears to be about 650 miles E.S.E. of Hong Kong, moving westward.

LOCAL FORECAST:—East winds, moderate, fair.

MRS. BORODIN RETURNING TO RUSSIA.

SOUTHERNERS CLAIM TO BE ADVANCING IN SHANTUNG.

"MANY DISTRICTS" OCCUPIED BY HO YIU CHO'S TROOPS.

PEI CHUNG HSI ARRIVES AT YICHOW.

NORTHERNERS REINFORCING NEAR YENCHOW AND TAI AN.

FENGTIEN TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM HONAN INTO CHIHLI.

The war news from Shantung continues to be of a very fragmentary nature, but it would appear that the Southerners are again making headway.

The Northerners have found it necessary to send reinforcements to the front near Yenchow and Tai An, while the Southerners claim to have occupied "many districts" some 100 miles south of the former city.

A telegram from Shanghai, published by a local vernacular newspaper, is of special interest to commercial circles, in that it reports the closing of a well-known Chinese bank, the "Hip Wo." Its collapse, it is reported, involves "a number of leading banks and firms and affects financial circles to no small degree."

A Reuter telegram states that Hsuchowfu is still in the hands of the Southerners and that the recent attempt of the Shantung troops to recapture it was frustrated by Feng Yu Hsiang's troops. Fengtien troops have been compelled to withdraw from Honan into Chihli.

TROUBLE AT PEKING'S FOREIGN MINISTRY.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 14th.

Mr. Wang Yih Tai, Peking Foreign Minister, has had a difference of opinion with Mr. Wu Chun, the Vice-Foreign Minister. Mr. Wang is reported to have fled to Tientsin, while the latter is appointed to take his place.

HSUCHOWFU STILL IN SOUTHERNERS' HANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 14th.

Hsuchowfu remains in Southern hands, according to authoritative foreign advices, which state that the Shantung troops' attempt at recapture recently was repulsed by Feng Yu Hsiang's troops, who have now reached Sinsiang junction of the Kinhan-Chiatso railways, while the Fengtien troops have withdrawn from Honan into Chihli.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Severe Fighting in Shantung.

NANKING, July 13th.

Severe fighting appears to be taking place on the Shantung front. The Southerners met with a reverse two or three days ago, being forced to retire on a wide front. A foreign report received to-day from Mechowfu, however, states that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's forces have counter-attacked with success and have recovered lost ground as far as Linching.

A China Merchants steamer passed up river to-day with about 3,000 Nationalist troops on board.

Hankow Situation.

SHANGHAI, July 13th.

There has been no change in the situation, which remains quiet. Nothing untoward has been reported from the Yangtsze ports, and the situation at Hankow is still very obscure.

Hankow's Troops.

KIUKIANG, July 13th.

The Hankow Government continues to send troops down river, and large numbers of soldiers of the 4th and 11th Hankow Armies arrived at Kiukiang to-day. The situation is at present quiet.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT HANKOW.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS UNCHANGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 13th.

Questioned in the House of Commons as regards Hankow, Sir Austen Chamberlain repeated the decision mentioned on May 9th, not to re-occupy Hankow.

He told Mr. Peto, who asked whether the decision was based on expert advice of the naval, military and mercantile community in China, that the Government would take full responsibility for its own decision. It would consult such people and take such advice as it thought expedient.

It was impossible to say what might be necessary to protect British interests at Hankow, four months hence, but providing the situation had not changed, a substantial force would be maintained throughout the winter.

SHANGHAI CHINESE BANK IN DIFFICULTIES.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, July 14th.

A well-known Chinese Bank, named "Hop Wo," has been closed owing to bankruptcy. This involves a number of leading banks and firms and affects financial circles to no small degree.

The Struggle In Shantung.

SHANGHAI, July 14th.

Only brief details are to hand with regard to the warfare in Shantung.

General Pei Chung Hsi arrived at Yichow, 150 miles west of Lincheng, with a number of his troops on the 10th inst.

The Southerners, under General Ho Yiu Cho, have occupied many districts, some 100 miles south of Yenchow.

The Southerners claim that a body of their troops is advancing to Chufu, north-east of Yenchow, for the purpose of attacking the Shantung troops' rear.

The section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Lincheng and Pukow, resumed normal traffic on the 12th inst.

A conference was held between Sun Chuen Feng and Chang Tsung Chang at Tsinan on the 10th inst. It was decided that Sun's troops, now stationed along the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway, be ordered to remove to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Shantung section, in order to reinforce the Northerners engaged at the front near Yenchow and Tai An.

Mrs. Borodin.

Mrs. Borodin, who has just been released by the Peking Government, will stay in Peking for a time before she returns to Russia.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

MORE QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, asked whether, since the Chinese armies are hundreds of miles from Shanghai, it is intended to withdraw the whole or part of the Shanghai Defence Force, Sir Austen Chamberlain referred to the answer he gave on July 6th, regarding the Indian Brigade's return, and added that two batteries and certain ancillary units attached to the Indian Brigade were also being withdrawn.

The Brigade was only sent because it could arrive quickly. It was never intended to maintain it there. When he mentioned reinforcements on July 6th, he was referring to troops which were already in Shanghai apart from the Indian Brigade.

As regards sickness among the troops, Sir Austen said the Government had foreseen the difficulties of climate, and the authorities on the spot had taken every precaution possible.

PEKING'S PROTEST AGAINST JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 13th.

Following a verbal protest by the Foreign Office to the Japanese Legation on July 11th, a Note has been handed in, which is published this afternoon, expressing great astonishment that the protests from the Chinese Government regarding the despatch of Japanese troops to Tsingtao have not received due attention from the Japanese Government, but, on the contrary, advantage has been taken of the defection of some of General Sun Chuan Fang's troops to despatch Japanese troops to Tsinanfu, and replace them with fresh troops from Dairen.

The Japanese Government, which consistently professed friendship to China, has thus ignored Chinese protests and committed acts violating Japan's treaty obligations and China's sovereignty. The despatch of troops has created intense indignation throughout the whole country, and the Chinese Government therefore demands the immediate withdrawal of troops from Tsinanfu and from Tsingtao, and also the recall of any further sent.

The Chinese Government earnestly hopes for an early and satisfactory reply.

SHANGHAI MERCHANTS AND SURCHARGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 13th.

Mr. Cunningham, the United States Consul General, who is the senior Consul, received a deputation this afternoon. It is understood he gave very little comfort, but conveyed the impression that the Consular Body would not protest. He recommended the business men of each nation to take up the matter with their respective Consuls.

Mr. Cunningham considered that the outlook for foreign trade in China was very black.

The deputation left without any hopeful feeling.

Statement in the House of Commons.

RUGBY, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the situation arising from the new Nanking taxes was being considered by the Governments concerned, in consultation with their representatives in China.

A NEW PHASE.

NANKING THREATENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 14th.

The Chinese civil war appears to be entering yet another phase, reports from Peking stating that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek is withdrawing to Pukow, fearing an attack on Nanking from Hankow.

A wireless message from Kiukiang states that many Hankow troops have arrived there, and General Chang Fu-Kuei, who is commanding them, stating that he will attack Nanking.

A Peking report states that if a real clash between Hankow and Nanking develops, much will depend on the attitude of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang. Well-informed circles are sceptical as to the sincerity of his recent alliance with Marshal Chiang Kai Shek. There are increasing indications that he is more likely to assist Hankow.

HYGIENIC FOOD.

TRIBUTE TO SHANGHAI FACTORIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, July 13th.

A "bouquet" was handed to Shanghai by the M.P., Mr. Isidore Salmon; speaking at the Royal Sanitary Institute conference at Hastings.

He declared that there was nothing in England or the United States to excel the thoroughness and skill of certain "wonderfully hygienic" food-packing factories at Shanghai.

U.S. LABOUR AND SOVIET.

MISSION GOING TO RUSSIA SHORTLY.

A REPORT TO BE PREPARED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 14th.

A delegation of American labour leaders, accompanied by other experts, is going to Russia shortly to prepare a report of reasons why the Soviet should be recognised by the United States.

It is declared that Senator Borah has promised to consider their report.

Mr. William Green, President of the Federation of Labour, announcing the personnel of the Mission, states that it will not represent the Federation. The Mission is appealing to outside labour circles for subscriptions to defray expenses.

BRITAIN AND HEDJAZ.

A NEW TREATY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 13th.

A treaty that has been under negotiation between Sir Gilbert Clayton Air, representing the British Government, and King Ibn Saud, of the Hedjaz, has been completed, and will be published after ratification.

THE RHINELAND GARRISONS.

THE QUOTAS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 13th.

The War Minister, answering a question regarding the present numbers of Allied troops on the Rhine, said they comprised 7,300 British, 56,500 French, and 6,300 Belgian troops.

U.S. RUBBER EXCHANGE.

AMERICAN COMMISSION REDUCED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 13th.

The Rubber Exchange has reduced its trading commissions by about 40 per cent.

It is believed the cut will make trading on exchange more attractive to the public, particularly to rubber manufacturers in the United States and to producers abroad.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 13th.

The Chamber by 480 votes to 26 has passed the Customs Bill, empowering the Government to conclude commercial negotiations with Germany.

PALESTINE EARTHQUAKE.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JERUSALEM, July 13th.

The death roll in the earthquake continues to mount.

The official figures for Trans-Jordania are: 9 killed and 35 seriously injured at Amman; 35 and 34 at Essalt, 20 and 32 for the rest of Trans-Jordania, respectively.

The damage is estimated at £250,000.

SOVIET'S BLOOD LUST.

HUNDREDS OF ARRESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW, July 13th.

Refugees from Russia report that the Soviet Government has caused the arrest of hundreds of people at Kieff in connection with an alleged counter-revolutionary plot, including a number of officers of the Ukrainian army.

They also report that M. Grinkow, head of the Ukrainian Communist party, has declared that all those who have been arrested will be sentenced to death.

FROM ENGLAND TO NEW YORK.

BRITISH AVIATOR TO MAKE THE ATTEMPT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 13th.

Captain Courtney will, if the weather permits, leave Calshot aerodrome on Saturday in his attempt to fly across the Atlantic and back.

Final tests of his Dormier Napier Whale flying boat, are to be made to-morrow during an extended flight round the Isle of Wight, to test the wireless installation and petrol consumption details.

On Saturday he will fly from Calshot to Valencia, in Ireland, where the machine will be filled with petrol, which will take about three hours.

Captain Courtney will then immediately depart for Newfoundland, *en route* for New York.

Farman Brothers' Venture.

PARIS, July 13th.

Although the aviator Drouhin has contracted with Levine to pilot the *Columbia* monoplane back to America, the Farman brothers are still determined that a Goliath aeroplane, which was originally intended for Drouhin to fly from Paris to New York, shall attempt the Atlantic flight as soon as possible.

For this purpose they have selected the well-known commercial flier Given as pilot.

THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT OF IRISH FREE STATE.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL AT DUBLIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUBLIN, July 13th.

An extraordinary air of impressiveness prevailed at the funeral of Vice-President Kevin O'Higgins, who was assassinated on Sunday. Business was practically suspended and schools were closed.

Half a million people watched the draped gun-carriage in its progress from St. Andrew's Church to the Glasnevin cemetery, and thousands wept openly.

Scores of women fainted in the crush, overcome with emotion and the heat. The hush in the church was broken only by the sound of stifled sobbing.

Mrs. O'Higgins was a frail, pathetic figure, on the verge of collapse. With her was Governor General O'Higgins, three sisters two brothers and Mr. Cosgrave.

The only words spoken in English were those used in prayers requesting Repose of the Soul.

The late Mr. O'Higgins' relatives, members of the Dail, Senate, Consular offices, Judiciary, military and civil authorities, and the Universities, followed the coffin on foot, also local organisations from the countryside.

At Westminster Cathedral.

Earl Balfour, Lord and Lady Birkenhead, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor Cave, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Amery, together with representatives of Mr. Baldwin and other Cabinet Ministers, also former Ministers of the Dominions, and representatives of the relatives of the late Mr. O'Higgins, formed part of a large representative congregation at Westminster Cathedral at the Requiem Mass for Mr. O'Higgins.

The Irish Free State flag was placed on the catafalque as a pall. An Irish priest officiated.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

BACK TO NORMAL DIET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 13th.

M. Clemenceau has improved, and his doctor has authorised a resumption of normal diet.

THE THREE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 13th.

Indications are forthcoming that Mr. F. B. Kellogg, State Department Secretary, does not share President Coolidge's optimism as to the outcome of the Geneva naval conference. Although he is reluctant to admit the possibility of the conference failing, he does not disguise his fears that it may prove a herculean task to reconcile the high British and low Japanese figures in a manner acceptable to America.

Nevertheless, a strong feeling prevails in unofficial and well-informed circles that rather than the Coolidge conference should collapse, the State Department is prepared to compromise finally on the basis of the British counter-proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Will Japan Withdraw?

LONDON, July 13th.

That some sticks have still to be jumped before a naval agreement can be reached, is indicated in to-day's Geneva report that the Japanese delegate, Mr. Saburi, interviewed by Reuter regarding a Tokyo report indicating the possibility of Japan's withdrawing from the conference rather than agreeing to any proposal entailing an increase in armaments, said the Japanese had gone to Geneva to obtain a limitation of armaments, and were unable to agree to any treaty involving an increase of naval construction. "We however will not interfere if the British and Americans reach an agreement."

Mr. Hugh Gibson, interviewed, said the American figure for large cruisers was hypothetical, and an agreement depended on a British-Japanese understanding.

"The Utmost Goodwill."

LONDON, July 13th.

The heads of the delegations at the Geneva naval limitation conference to-day considered proposals for dealing with the big-cruiser problem.

The utmost goodwill is said to prevail among the delegates, and although an official statement has not yet been made, it is reported that good progress with the problem was made at the morning session.

LORD COWDRAY'S ESTATE.

WINDFALL FOR THE EXCHEQUER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 13th.

The unsettled estate of the late Lord Cowdray is valued at £4,000,000.

So far as is at present ascertainable, the death duty payable will be £1,600,000.

AMERICA AS ARTS PATRON.

MR. OSBERT SITWELL SAYS IT HAS SUCCEEDED FLORENCE.

POSEUR ENGLISHMEN.

"Money-seeking has made America cultured. The tradition of the patronage of the arts has been carried on from Florence to New York. In England the arts have no chance. We are a nation of poseurs."

Thus Mr. Osbert Sitwell expressed himself in the Savoy lounge, a moving stream of American millionaires forming the living background to his theme.

I have just returned from a journey of exploration in America," he told a pressman. "It was my first visit, and it lasted eight months.

"There is more culture in America for the excellent reason that the Americans are more genuine. A business man will set out on a genuine quest for precious books or pictures of whose artistic values he admits he knows nothing.

"In England the fetish of amateurism has spoilt everything. A chauffeur in the street will consider himself entitled to discuss poetry just as freely as I do, and I would be at liberty, if I choose, to discuss motor-cars, of which I know nothing.

"But in America there is no place for the amateur. The professional is the expert, and he alone gets a hearing.

The Anti-Pose Tradition.

"Besides, there is an ingrained hostility to the arts in England. Our national tradition is a professed hatred of posing, and association with the arts always lays one open to that accusation in this country.

"But that very anti-pose tradition is a pose in itself—though an unconscious one. We are conspicuously a nation of poseurs."

BRITISH WAR PENSIONS.

INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS' STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a Ministry of Pensions vote, a comparative table of expenditure thereon showed that Britain and the Dominions had expended in 1925-26 a total of £86,000,000, being an annual *per capita* charge of 27 shillings; France £37,750,000, and 18s. 6d. *per capita;* Germany £60,000,000, and 19s. 2d.; and the United States £46,000,000 and 8s. 3d.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Heavy Expenditure.

RUGBY, July 13th.

Comparative figures of the expenditure on war pensions by some of the principal belligerent Powers of the late war were given in the House of Commons to-day, when a pensions vote of £57,256,000 for all classes of pensions was under discussion.

This amount represents an 8 per cent. decrease on last year's figure, due to deaths of pensioners and their dependents, to 60,000 more children reaching the age at which pensions were no longer payable, and to the re-marriage of a further 4,500.

The expenditure of the Ministry in 1925-26 was in round figures £6,500,000.

The year's expenditure on Great War pensions for the same period in the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and Newfoundland was £19,500,000, making a total for the United Kingdom and Dominions of no less than £86,000,000, equivalent to an annual charge of 27 shillings from every man, woman and child in a population of 64,000,000.

The statement disclosed how much greater are the British *per capita* payments.

Colonel Stanley's Statement.

Discussing these figures, Colonel Stanley, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, said they were very striking, and showed that the British Empire had not been niggardly in the way they had treated the sufferers in the war.

Referring to the maintenance of children under the pensions from the Ministry, Colonel Stanley said £93,500,000 had been spent under this heading since 1917, and the annual expenditure which was of course diminishing was now about £8,000,000.

The expenditure on the administration of the Pensions Ministry this year was reduced by 14 per cent., but the expenditure on benefits had fallen by only 3½ per cent.

ROTARY'S NEW CHARTER.

LESS AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

HOME RULE FOR EACH AREA.

OSTEND.

A decision likely to change the complexion of Rotary was taken by the International Convention of the Rotary movement. In effect, it means that, outside the United States, Americanism will be largely abolished from the organisation.

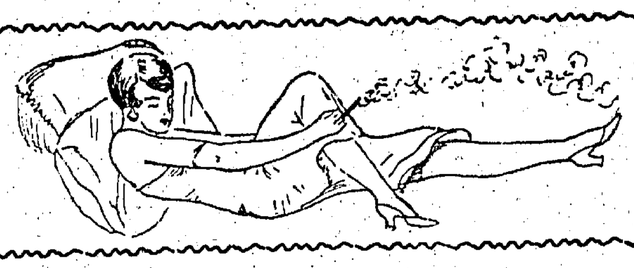
Until now Rotary has been largely controlled from Chicago, and for some time a quiet but growing agitation has been in progress to secure the lessening of the United States influence.

In no sense has this tendency been meant to depreciate the methods of the American Rotary leaders, who have themselves been the first to admit that the time has arrived when, if Rotary is to develop further, these methods cannot longer be applied to other countries.

It was with the utmost good grace, therefore, that the International Board of Control, largely American in composition, gave the movement its new charter in the form of a decision to establish the area form of administration throughout Rotary.

One of the chief arguments used by the advocates of this measure of Rotary Home Rule has been the unsuitability of the "jargon" of the official Rotary literature emanating from Chicago.

One Portuguese delegate emphasised the necessity for more staid behaviour in European Rotary by declaring that if Rotarians in his country copied the American pattern of the movement and called each other by their Christian names there would be another revolution in Portugal.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

THE PICTURE HAT.

The picture hat is slowing winning its way back into my ladie's favour. For several years the *cloche* has resigned almost supreme, and a curious theory has been held held that any more feminine type of hat was out of place on a shingled head. The fallacy of this idea has been exposed by the whole trend of modern fashions, which is selection of ornament. There is no ill-considered ornament seen on the devotees of *Madame la Mode*, every little detail has been thought out in relation to the whole, and this has been deciding factor in the return to femininity in all branches of dress.

Hats offer an excellent example of this, the picturesque simplicity of the new models is accentuated by the fact that very little hair shows under them. The flattering wide brimmed hats frame the oval of the face and give to it the purity of line which is the ideal of the dressmaker. The old fashioned



Black straw with black and red "grosgrain" trimming.

"Merry Widow" hats perched on top of a mass of curls in artistic disarray certainly had charm in their day, but would look fussy and inappropriate with a modern toilette.

Many women remain faithful to the ever useful cloche, and the happy possessors of clear cut features naturally favour turban modes; but the majority of women, especially under our hot sun, will be delighted with Lane's Crawford's new hats, for there could be no better accompaniment to a summer toilette.

The hat that pleased me most was in fine straw, *eau de nile* in colour, trimmed with a broad band of water blue *grosgrain*. I saw also a similar, though slightly less drooping, model in dull *bois de rose* trimmed with velvet to tone. A very smart hat in the new beetroot colour has folds of toned ribbon to follow out the self trimming of the crown which has bands of straw in a deeper tone.

I noticed these three hats particularly, but the collection by no means ends with them, and there are several models with larger head fitting than is usual in this shingled age.

SORBO BATH MATS.—The enterprising rubber firm "Sorbo" have now made bath mats which look like large thin sponges in the most delightful range of colourings. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's are stocking them and they are sure to be popular, as they don't feel damp like a woven mat or hard to the feet like a wooden one.

SILK SHIRTS.—The Pioneer Silk Store are now selling lengths of silk for men's shirts. They are in several weights and materials at $7 a piece, and they will make up the garment for one dollar more.

ALL-IN-ONE.—I discovered an excellent tool at Whiteaway, Laidlaws which, unlike some similar gadgets, really does work. It is British made of plated steel and comprises tin-opener, corkscrew, bottle-opener, etc.

JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

"Many women who have, say, ten or a dozen really nice beads like to have them specially made up into necklaces and earrings to match," I was told by a buyer in on of the big stores, writes a correspondent in a Home paper. "For this purpose a special demonstrator is always on duty to advise those who cannot make up their mind about designs. She also may do some of the work while they wait."

Earrings in Five Minutes.

"I can make a pair of earrings five minutes," said the demonstrator. Her tools cansist of several pairs of small steel pliers. "I often find that women like to stand by and watch me make them. The cost is 2s. to make a pair with hooks; those with screws are 3s. They are threaded on rolled gold wire which does not lose its colour."

If a client has not any special beads of her own she can choose and buy some, suggest her own design, or take the advice of the expert.

How the Beads Are Strung.

"Many of the necklaces are also threaded on this rolled gold wire," I was told. "The cost is 10 beads a shilling if they are well bored. It is more expensive if they have very thin holes or the beads are small. Pearls, however, are generally strung on silken thread either with or without knots. They hang better on silk. There are several ways of making a pretty trinket with a very few really nice beads. For this type of thing rolled gold links are employed to eke out the precious beads. They are of several kinds, the most popular being one long slender link connected with a small ring on either side, very much after the pattern of the patinum watch chains upon which some men wear their evening watches.

"Next in favour comes the twisted fancy link, which is much weightier and more suitable for a heavier kind of beads. The price for making these depends, naturally, upon the length of the chain and the number of beads to be strung on it. occasionally clients want whole sets, comprising necklace, earrings, brooches, bracelets, and even rings, all to match.

Venetian Beads Again.

"There seems to be a revival of the old-fashioned multi-coloured Venetian glass bead again," I was told. "These come from Italy and are made into fancy jewellery by a staff of our own workers over here."

"There is a scarcely of real crystal," said the buyer, who has been for over 22 years in trade. "Crystal ornaments are just as popular as ever. The best crystal chains are made up with knots and 'rondels'—which are little flat circles and not rounded beads—of onyx between the crystals. A completed necklace of 54 inches in length may cost approximately 34s., but the price depends upon the cleverness of the buyer and the fluctuations of the market. An average price for a rondel of onyx is 6d."

Which Type of Fastener?

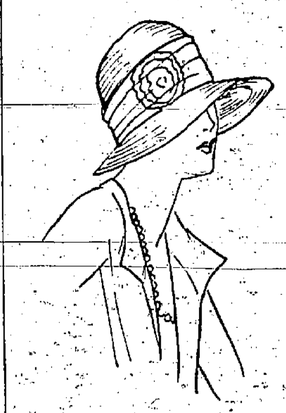
There are two popular types of fastener. "By far the safest, I think, is the bolt and ring," said the expert, "but some women object to this on the score that it does not look very nice at the back of the neck and it is difficult fasten it oneself. The other is the 'tongue' type, which slips into a small slot made to fit the thin metal 'tongue.' There is danger of this working loose, however, if a careless wearer drags it hard when pulling a scarf or fur hurriedly off the neck.

Some semi-precious stones like onyx, cornelian and chrysoprase are set in what is termed "moxite" for earrings. That is cut steel work. A "moxite"—set trinket is always a higher price than one that has an ordinary setting.

A BOX OF FLOWERS.

The flowers that bloom on our dresses are as carefully designed as the dresses themselves. Not very long ago the same box was produced, in even the smartest shops, if one wanted a flower for a hat, for a dance frock, or a buttonhole, but to-day though styles are simple the correct accessories are of the greatest consequence.

Flowers though they seldom appear on hats are a most important part of an ensemble, and it is amazing what a difference a well chosen and well posed flower can make. The meaning of the dress and the personality of the wearer is accentuated or blurred by the flower. A large loose dahlia on the hip, a flower that rests on the shoulder or one which is pinned just in front of it, give an entirely different *allure*. Artificial blooms divide to-day rather sharply into three classes; the millinary flower, and the flowers for day and evening use, although skilful hands often



Hat of "Eau de Nile" straw trimmed with "grosgrain" ribbon in a blue tone.

transpose them with excellent results. While looking at the new shipment of flowers in Lane, Crawford's I noticed that while flowers designed for evening use are large and luxurious, *boutonniers* are very neat and small. Enormous single roses, dahlias, or chrysanthemums are made in a variety of soft and rich materials. There are chiffon and organdie roses, poppies made of silver and gold tissues and lovely silken blossoms whose rich colouring is accentuated by a few silver or pale gold petals. The flowers designed for day time wear are quite different. They follow closely the button hole of real flowers and have their stems wrapped in silver paper. So beautifully are they made that one would hesitate to say at first glance whether they were real or no, and it is amazing to find that a bunch of Parma violets or a crisp gardenia is made of tiny feathers. Some of these button hole flowers are silk, some velvet and some glass, but all are chic.

PLEATED SKIRTS.—I watched a big box being opened in the ladies department of the same shop. It was full of white pleated skirts in thin wool. There are several varieties of the latest style kilting at prices from $14.50.

PYJAMA SUITS.—The Pioneer Silk Store have also been restocking, after their sale, new silk undies, new Haori coats, and their ever popular striped silks have arrived, together with a large case of pyjamas. Right on top was a chic little suit with a black jumper embroidered with chrysanthemums in in tones of orange, the "legs" were orange brocaded silk.

FELT HATS.—Powell's have some new hats, small felts which many people find a better protection from the sun than straws. A white felt always looks well with a simple summer dress and is particularly suitable with tennis kit.

STOCK TAKING AT QUINNEYS.

"Posy" is enjoying herself, her father is away for six weeks and she is spring cleaning Komors. The sanctuary presented a very unusual spectacle when I went in the other day. There was a group of big blue and white vases in the middle of the floor, and behind them a joss table was crowded with all the hierarchy of the Chinese heavens irreverently laid upon their backs round the feet of a large cloisonné elephant. His wicked little eyes smiled down on the melting lines of their garments and his solid bulk bearing a large pagoda on his back, seemed to mock at their nebulous majesty. One set of shelves was bare and clean and over the other side of the room a pair of Ming funeral urns were standing side by side with a dainty Japanese teaset made in 1927.

"I'm making a catalogue of everything," said Posy, "there are about twenty thousand pieces here, and I've discovered all sorts of things I never knew we had." Being a woman, despite the heat, I envied her the great clean up and as a lover of Chinese art browsing among the 20,000 curious and lovely things.

Her catalogue will be most interesting ever if "Quinney" doesn't recognise his shop when he returns! Among her finds were an old Chinese "vase of life" in blue and white porcelain. It is square in shape with a small neck and has a series of raised white lines running from each corner alternately long and short, male and female. Another curious treasure which had been hidden away was a shallow bronze bowl of the Ming period the inside engraved with fishes and water plants. It is fitted with two upstanding brass handles. If the bowl is filled with water and the handles rubbed the vibration causes the water to dimple and after some time to rise in little jets like a fountain to the accompaniment of a deep gong like note. Standing near it was an old Chinese hat stand in the shape of a ball on small stand made of *sang de bœuf* porcelain. But for the material it was strangely like the stands one sees to-day in a milliners window. A delightful bronze dog of the Tang period has also come out of retirement. His breed is something between a bull dog and a pointer, and altogether he is a most attractive personality with his upturned tail, his bow legs, and his humorous expression.

A blackwood cabinet of the Ch'ien Lung period which has lately been sold has a very delightful inscription. The characters are inlaid in rosewood which, with age, have taken on the colour of ivory and read as follows:—"The 6th King Kong Lang presents this cabinet to Tsu Ho, his mandarin friend, and well-known painter on his 100th birthday, wishing him good luck, and asking him to keep his brushes in the drawers. He hopes that genius will inspire the painter.

AEROLEX BLINDS.—Have you noticed the sun blinds in the new part of Lane, Crawford's Restaurant? They are Aerolex Blinds made of thin wooden slats and keep the atmosphere far cooler than the Chinese variety besides having a much longer life. You can get them in the furnishing department.

WHAT WOMEN WORE AT ASCOT.

SMALL HATS DESPITE THE SUN.

Ascot as a dress parade quite came into its own on Gold Cup Day—the day for which women racegoers traditionally keep the best of their toilettes.

Some of the georgette dresses were as flimsy, fluttery, and short as those of a musical comedy chorus, and some of the short-sleeved variety could easily have done duty as dinner dresses. Sleeveless frocks were, however, in a very great minority.

Gold and silver needle-run lace and gold and silver tissue were used on some of the gowns. Princess Alice Countess of Athlone had gold lace trimming the gown and cloak of palest primrose crêpe de chine, which she wore with a small hat of the same shade, having a large pale blue flower at the right side.

Princess Helena Victoria's fawn lace gown was made up over a silver tissue foundation.

The Blue Vogue.

The fashion for blue, which the dressmakers launched this spring, was materialised in a clever new shade. This is delicate, beautiful, possibly may need guarding against sunlight, and most certainly is very becoming. It looks like the result of turquoise mixed with a very little pale grey.

Mrs. Euan Wallace, one of Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens's daughters, wore a bangkok hat and crêpe de chine dress of this lovely shade, the gown trimmed with drawn-thread work.

The powder shade of blue had been chosen by the Duchess of Beaufort, the Queen's niece, for her chiffon frock worn with a little silver-grey crinoline hat having two blue feather tufts.

Lady Plunket had selected the same tone of blue for her chiffon frock, which was trimmed with almost plain "flounces" of the material.

Long capes of chiffon, the chiffon often being closely kilted and a ruche being left at the neck, were a novelty. Flowers made of subtly coloured felt were seen on hats and as shoulder knots. The "pet-dog vanity bag" was affected by a few young girls, including the Ranee of Sarawak's two eldest daughters and by Lady Angela Scott.

Shoes of Many Colours.

The number of coloured shoes was remarkable. Red is again in evidence, often with a red hat, bag, and sunshade to a dress of beige or black and white. Navy blue kid slippers were even more popular, especially with beige. Invariably they looked very good style.

A LOVELY BEDSPREAD made of Tonkin lace is hanging in the window of the Swatow Lace Company. It is the work of one girl and every stitch has been made by hand; it took her fourteen months to complete. This lace which is very strong and handsome washes well and will give years of service. I saw also smaller cloths and mats, toilet covers, tea cloths, etc., in various patterns from about $6 a piece. The designs used are all traditional and are very striking, the peony pattern being paticularly lovely.

SPECIAL TO-DAY

HATS

A VERY NICE SELECTION IS HERE.

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LADIES' HATS

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Your early inspection is cordially invited.

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OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

Very Special Offer $1.25 per large bottle.

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THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

"C" DIVISION.

Three matches previously postponed on account of the weather were played yesterday in the "C" Division, the detailed scores being as under:—

Hong Kong C.C. v. Recreio.

Played on the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts, the Club de Recreio winning by 19 games. Scores:—

G. S. Hugh Jones and H. R. Remington (H.K.C.C.):

beat R. Hyndman and L. Carvalho	6- 5
lost to A. A. Remedios and A. V. Remedios	5- 6
beat F. Ribeiro and H. Remedios	6- 5
	17-16

M. M. Watson and T. G. Bennett (H.K.C.C.):

lost to R. Hyndman and L. Carvalho	5- 6
beat A. A. Remedios and A. V. Remedios	6- 5
lost to F. Ribeiro and H. Remedios	4- 7
	15-18

J. R. Hinton and A. H. Penn (H.K.C.C.):

lost to R. Hyndman and L. Carvalho	4- 7
lost to A. A. Remedios and A. V. Remedios	2- 9
lost to F. Ribeiro and H. Remedios	2- 9
	8-25

Total:—H.K.C.C., 40; Recreio, 59.

Netherlands T.C. v. Nippon.

Played on the Netherlands Tennis Club courts, King's Park, Kowloon, the Nippon Club winning by 20 games.

Scores:

C. de Bruyn and A. Ramondt (N.T.C.):

lost to Y. Oishi and Watanabe	3- 8
lost to Y. Hachiuma and K. Yoshikawa	4- 7
lost to Isomura and K. Nakano	4- 7
	11-22

P. Marks and G. Heintzen (N.T.C.):

lost to Y. Oishi and Watanabe	4- 7
lost to Y. Hachiuma and K. Yoshikawa	4- 7
lost to T. Isomura and K. Nakano	3- 8
	11-22

F. Lafleur and H. J. Knottnerus (N.T.C.):

lost to Y. Oishi and Watanabe	38
lost to Y. Hachiuma and K. Yoshikawa	4- 7
beat T. Isomura and K. Nakano	7- 5
	15-20

Total:—Netherlands T.C., 35; Nippon, 64.

K.B.S.F.P.A. v. Chinese R.C.

Played on the Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association courts, King's Park, Kowloon, the Chinese Recreation Club winning easily by 47 games.

Scores:

Pile and Puncheon (K.B.S.F.P.A.)

lost to Ma Wei But and K. K. Ip	4- 7
lost to Cheng Chi Wing and Chiu Chung Chiu	4- 7
lost to Un Hiu Fand and Lau Man Kwong	4- 7
	12-21

Hedley and Greenhalgh (K.B.S.F.P.A.):

lost to Ma Wei But and K. K. Ip	2- 9
beat Cheng Chi Wing and Chiu Chung Chiu	6- 5
lost to Un Hiu Fan and Lau Man Kwong	2- 9
	10-23

Faers and Murphy (K.B.S.F.P.A.)

lost to Ma Wei But and K. K. Ip	1-10
lost to Cheng Chi Wing and Chiu Chung Chiu	2- 9
lost to Un Hiu Fan and Lau Man Kwong	1-10
	4-29

Total:—K.B.S.F.P.A., 26; Chinese R.C., 70.

KOWLOON G.C. TEAMS.

The following teams have been selected to represent the Kowloon Cricket at 4.30 p.m. on the K.C.C. ground to-morrow:—

"B" team *v.* Club de Recreio.—C. H. Atkins and D. J. Purves, W. Woodward and K. A. Carstensen, P. M. Pinguet and G. S. Ford.

"C" team *v.* K.B.S.F.P.A.—C. H. Leddra and W. Brown, R. F. Strange and J. S. Smith, Geo. Lee and A. J. Kow.

GOLF.

"BOBBY" JONES' SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. ANDREWS, July 13th.

In the British open golf championship contest at St. Andrew's, "Bobby" Jones played amazing golf in the first round, doing it in 68, a 32 and 36, beating the amateur record for the course by three strokes, and equalling Duncan's professional record.

Jones' Play.

Five thousand people followed Jones, who did the eighteen holes in 4, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4.

He was bunkered at the second, and took two to get out, then holed a 12-yarder.

He was on the fifth green, a distance of 580 yards, in two, and holed a 30-yarder, amid cheers, for three. Thereafter he had an "eagle" and three "birdies."

The first bad shot was at the tenth, when he drove short and duffed a chip shot. He also had a nasty lie at the fourteenth, which cost him three to reach the green. He holed out at the eighteenth to a deafening ovation.

The leaders in the first round are Jones and the Australian, Nettlefold, with 68 and 71 respectively, next coming Dobson, of East Renfrew, Storey of West Hill, Hudson of Tenby, Kirkwood, W. Torrance of Edinburgh, and Murray of Skerries, each with 72.

Amongst the others are Compston with 74, Braid 75, Barnes, Robson, Aubrey Boomer, and Taylor 76, Tolley and the Americans Naboltz and Melhorn 77, and Tweddell 78.

WIGHTMAN CUP.

MISS RYAN NOT AVAILABLE FOR U.S.A. TEAM.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 13th.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, owing to personal affairs, which will keep her abroad all the summer, will not be available for the team which is to defend the Wightman Cup against the English ladies' lawn tennis team, at Forest Hill, in August.

BOXING.

HARRY WILLS KNOCKED OUT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 13th.

The Spanish boxer, Paolino Uzcudun, knocked out Harry Wills, the negro heavy weight, in the fourth round of a fifteen-round contest at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

Details of the Bout.

LATER.

Wills, aged 35, weighed 15 stone 4½ pounds, while Uzcudun, aged 25, weighed 13 stones, 13 pounds.

Wills was expected to win, but Uzcudun, displaying an unexpected punching power, soon put an end to his veteran opponent's hopes.

After three rounds of desultory mauling, the Spaniard suddenly felled Wills with an axelike right-hander.

Staggering from the count at nine, Wills was floored a second and last time with crushing right-handers.

JIM CARTLIDGE WINS AT PLYMOUTH.

Fighting at Plymouth recently, Jim Cartlidge, the ex-light-weight champion of the Colony, defeated the light-weight champion of Cornwall in a fifteen-round contest. His opponent was younger than he was but the older man's experience in the ring served him in good stead, and he won on points.

In his second fight under Andre Dupre's management at Saigon, "Iron" Bux drew with the middle-weight champion of Saigon, Litors. Popular opinion was that Bux should have been given the verdict.

Stoker Morris, who is the Colony's welterweight and middle-weight champion is to be invalided home shortly, and is expected to leave toward the end of this month. General regret will be felt at this among local boxing enthusiasts.

BASEBALL NOTES.

THE "TIGERS" AND "DRAGONS."

At Happy Valley on Sunday South China "Dragons" will play South China "Tigers" in the Baseball League. Both of these these teams are South China A.A. products and the officers of this organization hope to make the game, which starts at four o'clock as interesting as possible, and the teams will be selected to give as even a struggle as possible. It will be the first time in local history in which two Chinese teams have met in the League, and the S.C.A.A. are making it a special occasion.

The Americans hope to have three new players for the rest of the season. They are Lieut. P. Lesser, U.S.M.; Lieut. T. Craven, U.S.N.; and Mr. L. Boyd, of National City Bank of New York. They are playing next Thursday afternoon at the Happy Valley Diamond, a team from South China "Dragons" and "Tigers."

NO "INCIDENTS" AT TENNIS.

[BY STANLEY N. DOUST.]

With lawn tennis ever growing and the number of tournaments increasing, the problem of umpires is a difficult one. Many a good match has been spoiled by bad umpiring, but as it has been, up to the present, a voluntary undertaking, tournament committees have only been too glad to accept any kind of person who is good enough to offer himself.

But in important tournaments, like the French hard court championships and the Wimbledon one, it is very necessary to organise a perfect system of umpiring long before the tournament begins. Thus at Wimbledon there are gathered together all those who are recommended as "good" umpires—and there are a large number of them.

Lawn tennis has become the greatest international game in the world, and it often happens—as in Paris—that when the best man of one nation meets the best of another, the match becomes tense in the extreme. In such a match there is not only the central umpire who calls the score, but there are eight linesmen and a foot-fault judge. The central umpire must take the decisions of his linesmen and call the score accordingly.

With all this array of umpires one would imagine that to control a match, however tense, would be easy. Unfortunately, such is not always the case. In Paris, it must be admitted, the umpiring was bad and the umpires weak, but bad as they were the behaviour of certain players was worse. It needed a very strong hand to deal with the incidents that arose—and the strong hand was not forthcoming.

There is a regulation of the Lawn Tennis Association for the management of tournaments which reads:

"The decision of an umpire shall be final upon every question of fact and any competitor expressing disapproval of it, either by word or action, will render himself liable to be disqualified by the committee. . . ."

In Paris there were scenes that put in the shade any happenings during the reign of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen—it is to be hoped that there will be no wobbling in future but that governing committees will take strong and stern action. If so they will be applauded by all good sportsmen who rightly consider the game greater than even the greatest player.

NIGHT ON A MAST.

SAILOR DROWNED AFTER HELPING BOY.

PARIS.

A graphic story of the sea was told by Pierre Quintric, the 14-year-old apprentice of the fishing-boat *Dixmude*, which was lost off the Isle-de-Sei, near Brest.

When the boat sank 3 injured men were drowned. Pierre Quintric climbed up the mast, which remained above water, where he found a sailor named Kerdreux holding on. Kerdreux gave the boy a piece of rope with which he lashed himself to the mast.

In about an hour Kerdreux became exhausted and, after saying goodbye, disappeared in the raging waters. Quintric had tried to hold his companion first with one hand and then with the other, but in vain, and he would himself have been carried away but for the rope which Kerdreux gave him.

He remained in this position all night with the waves constantly washing over him. At 7.30 a boat steered by with an 80-years-old fisherman named Tenniou on board.

The boy cast off the rope and tried to reach an oar which was thrown towards him, but his strength failed and he sank. He was saved, however, with a boat hook.

"POPULAR" DAY AT ASCOT.

BIG CROWDS SEE HUNT CUP RACE.

SUNSHINE, MUSIC AND HAPPINESS.

ASCOT, June 16th.

Ascot was convalescent to-day after the severe bout of first day fashion sickness. Expert opinion reported the patient able to sit up and take a little gentle interest in racing. It is even expected that a little excitement may be shown to-morrow over the Gold Cup race.

Not that the colours were less bright, or that the dresses fluttered less eagerly, but it was Hunt Cup day, the "popular day" of Ascot's little season. The crowd came early and grew steadily until the start of the big race.

A plentiful sprinkling of felt hats and bowlers disturbed the inhuman suavity of grey and black "toppers" in the paddock. In the train from Waterloo were a party of medical undergraduates, hatless and with white linen coats over their arms, fresh from a demonstration.

By half-past two the stands were tightly packed, and the crushed yellow grass of the lawns by the course was a fluttering patchwork of summer frocks. It was easier to catch rumours of the Hunt Cup race than to see it.

Rumble of the Hoofs.

I stood in the middle of the Grand Stand, feeling like a Secret Service man picking up subterranean information while the padded rumble of the hoofs of twenty-nine horses grew louder down the course. Then for one darting second they flashed past, the first three bunched neck and neck as they finished—Asterus, Priory Park, and Delius.

An unrehearsed and rather startling demonstration preceded the arrival of the King and Queen. Shortly after half-past twelve a miniature bonfire broke out on the heath beyond the popular side and continued to flicker and smoke for sometime.

The Royal procession was an even gayer sight than on the first day. The scarlet and gold outriders, flaming in the sun, seemed to float along on a waving sea of hats, borne upward by the cheering.

The day was the ideal of an English June. Wispy white cloudlets drifted in a virgin sky. In the distance the sky met the woodlands of the heath in a shimmering haze. A pleasant breeze stirred the trees by the course and kept the crowd in the paddock and round the bandstand constantly moving, so that the colours never took shape, but flowed in eddies and whirlpools like oil on running water.

The light music of the band hung on the wind, nearer and further as it blew, lending a kind of comic opera grace to the warm afternoon.

Good-Natured Crowd.

Over on the popular side one could hear some serious talk on racing, but not enough to disturb Ascot's traditional composure. It was warm there, not only from the sun, but with a human, shoulder-rubbing warmth.

Hats were pushed back from moist brows and ice-cream vendors and lemonade men shouted everywhere. I turned away from the offers of a balloon man and a mascot seller to find myself besieged by a lady who was trying to point out the nutritious qualities of cold fried fish imprisoned between lumps of white bread.

Under foot was a litter of torn betting slips, representing a thousand and one dashed hopes. Overhead the bookies pleaded rather apologetically as if excusing themselves for carrying on the charitable business of offering "dead certs," on such a pleasant June afternoon.

WOMAN WINS NEWDIGATE PRIZE.

THE LEGEND OF "JULIA, DAUGHTER OF CLAUDIUS."

Miss Gertrude E. Trevelyan's Newdigate Prize Poem, the first ever won by a woman, was published yesterday by Mr. Basil Blackwell, Oxford (2s.). Miss Trevelyan, who is a student of Lady Margaret Hall, declared that she wrote the poem for a joke, but there is nothing humorous about her work.

It is entitled "Julia, Daughter of Claudius," and is based on J. A. Symonds's description of the discovery in 1485 of a marble tomb in the Appian Way containing the "body of a most beautiful girl of 15 preserved by precious unguents."

According to the legend, she was removed to the Capitol, and then began a procession of pilgrims to gaze upon this saint of the old pagan world. At last Innocent VII., fearing least the orthodox faith should suffer, had the body secretly buried.

Miss Trevelyan describes the legend in smoothly-flowing blank verse, of which the following lines are a good example:

"Weep not! In one soft noontide shower
There shine all suns that ever set.
Weep not for youth's swift morning hour—
The ripening corn knows no regret.

CRIME IN AMERICA.

WOMEN THE IMPELLING MOTIVE.

BIGGEST BUSINESS IN THE STATE.

The Advising Counsel to the Roosevelt line, Mr. Mark O. Prentiss, is well-known in New York circles as a criminologist and one interested in the suppression of crime in America. He had been largely instrumental in the establishment of the National Crime Commission, which has since been able to do much good work.

Interviewed, Mr. Prentiss said that crime was the biggest business in America as it involved more men and money than any other concern. The one canker of American life was the crime situation. During the five years following the Armistice more men had been killed than they had lost in the War. The cost of crime in America was greater than what America had expended on the Great War. In one year the cost of crime had been over nine billion dollars. That figure had been arrived at not only by considering the cost of the police, the judiciary, the penitentiaries, but also by estimating the economic loss to the community of persons killed, executed or imprisoned, and of damage to property and loss by theft.

To Satisfy a Woman's Vanity.

The chief motive for crime was women. A glance at the criminal records showed that the gravest crimes had been committed merely to satisfy a woman's vanity or to keep a rival out of the way. Intemperance, though a contributory factor to crime, was not the chief cause of it, as it could not be responsible for premeditated action. As a subject incidental to crime Mr. Prentiss had a few interesting remarks to make on the subject of the prohibition movement in America.

Prohibition.

Speaking of the history of the prohibition movement, he said that it first originated some 25 or 30 years ago as a result of certain companies refusing to employ persons addicted to liquor. The public in all parts of the world had wrong ideas of the beginning of the prohibition movement. The railway companies enforced total abstinence not on grounds of morals, but as a question of public safety. A few years later nearly 35,000 banks in the United States decided not to employ persons who drink. Firms of manufacturers took up the same attitude, as liquor was thought to be detrimental to individual efficiency. Then followed the corporate action of different States who decided not to have liquor in their particular districts. In a short time two-thirds of America became "dry," and the Federal Government merely approved of the action of the States by enforcing prohibition by State regulation.

In a vast country like America, prohibition had not yet had time to be effective because prevention of smuggling and the guard of the coast line required an army of police. Other methods though slow were now being followed and prohibition was likely to be a success.

Prohibition though not popular with the alien population was favoured by American public opinion. In the big cities where there was a large foreign element prohibition was not popular. Eighty-five per cent. of those imprisoned in the penitentiaries in the United States prisons were aliens either of the first or second generation.

70 CROCODILES IN A BATHROOM.

WIFE LEAVES HOME.

PARIS.

Rin Tin Tin, the £400-a-week dog film actor, which figured in the divorce suit by Mrs. Charlotte A. Duncan against her husband, Mr. Leland A. Duncan has been surpassed as a sower of domestic discord by a family of 70 young crocodiles which have upset the felicity of a Parisian home.

The husband, a Colonial official, returned recently from abroad, bringing with him 70 baby crocodiles which he installed in the bathroom of his flat.

His wife, beside herself with indignation, called upon the police commissary and said: "The first day that my husband brought home all these little crocodiles I thought it was a joke. Now these disgusting animals are crawling all over the flat and life has become unbearable.

"They cause my children dreadful nightmares, and I have come to inform you officially that I am going to leave my husband and go to live with my mother in the country."

The case raises an interesting legal point, for if a woman refuses to live under her husband's roof—crocodiles or no crocodiles—she exposes herself to divorce proceedings under French law, in which she could be the respondent.

The next step in the tragi-comedy is awaited with interest.

60 Years Ago!



No Fiery Youngster this, Biting and Scratching Your throat!

MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

has reached a dignified age and remains unmoved by the clamorous demands of youthful and immature whiskies for recognition.

That Restful Hour,—
released from office cares,—
a long chair,—
a sigh of content,—
and the Boy bringing out the bottle of Mackay's Liqueur Whisky,—

The Aristocrat of Whiskies.

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[A.P.B. 1]



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It won't if you have an ELECTRIC FAN. There's nothing like it for a normal pulse on hot days and nights. To keep fit, keep cool with an ELECTRIC FAN.



What is Home without an Electric Fan?

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER Co. (1918), Ltd.

Showroom: 62, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WHEN WE SHALL FLY THE ATLANTIC EVERY DAY.

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF REGULAR SERVICE.

[BY SIR ALAN COBHAM.]

Now that the Atlantic has been crossed without a stop for the third time—namely, by Alcock and Brown in winning the *Daily Mail* £10,000 prize in 1919, by Lindbergh a fortnight ago, and by Chamberlin and Levine this week—the man in the street is beginning to ask when we shall get regular flying services across the Atlantic.

Before one prophesies or answers the question there are a few observations to be made. First, it must be remembered that the Atlantic has been crossed only from West to East, with the result that there has been a following wind on all three occasions from start to finish.

Let me demonstrate what this means. A machine capable of cruising, say, at 80 miles an hour at its normal petrol consumption, if it has a following wind of 20 miles an hour, such as might be experienced when flying over the Atlantic from West to East, would actually be flying at 100 miles an hour, thus covering 3,000 miles in 30 hours.

Now if the same machine were flying in the opposite direction, with its speed of 80 miles an hour against a head wind of 20 miles an hour, its actual forward speed would be only 60 miles an hour. In these circumstances instead of covering 3,000 miles in 30 hours the machine would cover only 1,800 miles in that time, or a little over half the journey.

Another big point to remember is that it would be useless to run a service across the Atlantic unless the aircraft were capable of carrying a paying load. At present the machines are using up all their load-lifting capacity in carrying petrol. However, I do not think that this will be a very serious difficulty, for a passenger has already been carried, and his weight in mails for the horse-power used at 5s. or a dollar an ounce would defray the cost of the flight and make it a commercial proposition. That is, if the *Columbia* could have carried 200lb. weight of mails at 5s. an ounce instead of Mr. Levine, the revenue would have been £800, which apart from the hazard of the job, would be sufficiently profitable.

* * *

Now for the difficulties. It must be remembered, to begin with, that the flights across the Atlantic so far have been made at the very best time of the year. When service is run it must be a regular everyday affair, and weather conditions must not be considered. Experience has shown that although it may be possible to have a score of delightful flights in succession between London and Paris it is a vastly different thing to maintain a regular service throughout the year on that 220-miles jump.

Then again on the cross-Atlantic flying service the hazard of the job is terrific. A forced landing on the Atlantic with an aeroplane is practically fatal. On half the days of the year the mighty Atlantic rollers would soon smash up and sink the best flying boat ever built. Therefore it is essential that a flying service across the Atlantic should start off with the assumption that engine failure is out of the question.

Now despite the wonderful reliability of aircraft engines, with a single-engine machine there is still the possibility of a forced landing owing to some little thing going wrong, and that is why on commercial air routes experts have adopted the three-engine machine that will fly on any two engines, thus giving a three to one chance.

Unfortunately a three-engine machine, from a load-lifting point of view, is not so efficient as a single-engine machine. A single-engine machine is capable of lifting a big enough load of fuel to cross the Atlantic, but there would be greater difficulty in designing a three-engine machine capable of doing it.

Of course one naturally thinks that a flying boat is the correct type of aircraft with which to cross the Atlantic. But I doubt if there is a flying boat in existence today that could have got off the River Hudson with nearly enough petrol on board to reach Europe.

It will be seen, therefore, that what is really wanted is an engine of about 2,000-h.p. that absolutely never fails—an engine capable of taking, in the most efficient manner, a large air liner across the Atlantic. A machine of this type would be ten times the size of either Lindbergh's or Chamberlin's aeroplane.

* * *

Naturally the reader will ask: "Why not fly the Atlantic in shorter hops and instead of going non-stop from New York to London, adopt the route New York-Newfoundland-Azores-Plymouth-?" This would mean doing the flight in hops of not more than 1,200 miles a time, landing at each place to refuel. In these conditions a greater commercial load could be carried, and at a glance the whole scheme seems practical. Unfortunately, however, there is one big drawback—the fogs, and terrible weather conditions generally prevailing off the coast of Newfoundland.

Now we have come to that stage in aviation when we can conquer practically all the elements with the exception of fog and sleet. These two are our worst enemies, for although by means of instruments and wireless we may fly through dense fog, it is not yet practicable for commercial airmen to land in a harbour with a flying boat, or on an aerodrome with an aeroplane, in a dense fog. Again, the coast of Newfoundland affords little or no shelter for flying-boat moorings, and except for a few places it is impossible to make a landing ground there either. If we could but conquer this difficulty an air service across the Atlantic would be feasible to-morrow.

* * *

Of course the Atlantic service will come, and in the near future, too, but it will be far more difficult than some people imagine. It may be possible to cross the Atlantic on dead reckoning with a following wind at the right season of the year. To maintain the service throughout the year will be a very different task, necessitating the employment of experienced, qualified navigators, to deal with the varying head winds, cross winds and storms that would be experienced.

Just a word about the possibilities of a service by airships—that is, lighter-than-air dirigibles. Unfortunately, owing to the enormous cost of production, we have been unable to experiment sufficiently in the past, but the fact remains that, providing airships can maintain regularity of service, they will be able to carry greater loads at cheaper rates than heavier-than-air machines. Weather conditions will interfere greatly with their progress, for with a cruising speed of only 60 miles an hour they would be so seriously delayed by a severe head wind that they might eventually fail to reach their destination owing to lack of petrol.

Storm conditions interfere so seriously with airships that perhaps to start with the airship route to India would be the best to concentrate on, for the weather on that route is much less violent than that over the North Atlantic.

AMERICA'S "JACK SHEPPERD."

AMAZING EXPLOITS OF BOY BANDIT.

£2,000 FOR CAPTURE DEAD OR ALIVE.

NEW YORK.

Matthew Kimes, the boy bandit of Oklahoma, with two murders and a dozen bank robberies to his account, has again eluded the police.

For more than a week the State police have been ceaselessly hunting him, but he bears an apparently charmed life.

Less than a year ago he was lodged in gaol after killing a policeman who tried to capture him as he emerged from one of his most spectacular bank robberies. Within a few days he was at large again, thanks to a daring attack on the gaol by a band of his boy confederates.

Since then he has roamed the country, robbing bank after bank, until in desperation the Oklahoma Bankers' Association offered a reward of £2,000 for his capture "dead or alive." He was recognised, very much alive, as he parked a motor-car ten days ago in the business district of the town of Pawhuska. Notified of his presence, a group of police rushed to the scene, only to see Kimes drive at high speed out of the town. They pursued him hotly, riddling his car with bullets and puncturing his tyres.

Clinging to Rancher.

The bandit, halting, sprang into a field, ran across it to another road, where he leaped into a motor-car driven by a rancher, to whom he clung so tightly that the police refrained from continuing their fire lest they should kill the rancher.

Kimes later flung the rancher into the road and ultimately abandoned the car, disappearing into the woods.

The next the police heard of him was in connection with a successful robbery four nights ago at two banks and the murder of another policeman. A posse of troopers hunted him last night into the Osage Hills. This morning in a stolen car the bandit speeded through the town of Jennings. A constable brought him to a halt and arrested him, whereupon Kimes tied the constable to a tree and proceeded on his journey.

POLITICAL CATCHWORDS.

NEW PHRASES WANTED FOR PARLIAMENT.

HOW PAST ELECTIONS WERE WON.

[BY VAUGHAN DRYDEN.]

LONDON, June 17th.

The reassembling of his Majesty's faithful Commons this week reminds us anew how woefully pale and anæmic political oratory has become in these post-bellum days.

The spell-binders of the past generations coined phrases which were destined to pass into the language, and become the current idiom wherever politics were discussed.

Has the art of phrase-making died out?

Lord Randolph Churchill's "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right," was the true stuff—terse and yet harmonious—whether we approve of the sentiment or not.

It is a curious thing that his son, Winston, is the only prominent member of the present Parliament to pay any attention to his phrases. "Terminological inexactitude" will live for ever.

Disraeli was wont to use flowery Oriental imagery in his novels, but he was Britannically succinct in his speeches.

"Peace with honour" remains after forty years the ideal phrase with which to thrill the populace.

Another good one is "Peace at any price"—intended to satirise timid patriots.

Past Successes.

The other party countered with another "Peace" slogan, and summarised their policy as "Peace, retrenchment and reform."

An election in the 'eighties was won on a jewel of a phrase five words long. It was "Three acres and a cow," and it symbolised the agricultural paradise promised the landworker by one of the contending parties.

Long years after, the author—or adapter—of that slogan was to win another election by scarifying his former friends with the biting warcry: "Every vote given to the Liberals is a vote given to the Boers."

This was during the famous Khaki Election of 1900, when the Government of the day appealed to the country in the midst of a tiresome, dragged-out campaign.

There is much virtue in a good phrase, and our British orators of the past knew this well. Few, however, rose to the heights of the American spell-binder, who gained millions of adherents by the phrase: "You shall not crucify labour on a cross of gold."

This is absolutely meaningless; in fact, the thinkers of two Continents have not—up to the time of going to Press—succeeded in discovering a glimmer of meaning in it. But it worked!

British orators continue to infuse a meaning into their catchwords; but the art seems to be dormant.

Perhaps the faithful Commons are anxious to get on with their work. Perhaps their slogan is:—"Business Only."

PERJURY RAMPANT IN ENGLAND.

WOMEN AMONG WORST OFFENDERS.

Lawyers, magistrates, and others associated with the administration of justice have been discussing with approval the warning given by Mr. Justice Horridge at Norfolk Assizes. He sentenced three brothers to 12 months' hard labour for conspiring to commit perjury.

Observers declare that perjury has grown to an enormous extent in recent years. Many people who give false evidence do not know that by doing a friend or acquaintance a "good turn" they are committing a common law misdemeanour and rendering themselves liable to a charge for which the maximum sentence is seven years' penal servitude.

In the Divorce Courts.

Women are among the worst offenders, and divorce cases, which cannot be reported in the Press, provide the largest number of offences. A London magistrate said:—

During the whole of my association with the courts perjury has been rampant. The most extraordinary thing is that people who perjure themselves in a police court do not regard themselves as criminals.

It is a most serious offence, and one which merits the heavy penalties the law provides, but it is so extensive that it is difficult to know just how to deal with it. In many cases when a prisoner is obviously committing perjury I increase the sentence.

A barrister of wide experience said there was no doubt perjury was on the increase, particularly in divorce hearings.

Perjury is committed in almost every defended trial by both respondent and co-respondent. Men will lie most glibly in defence of an erring wife, but in the majority of cases the perjury fails.

GOLDEN SQUARE MILE.

A £2,750,000,000 PLOT.

VALUING THE CITY OF LONDON.

Sight-seers are at week-ends almost in solo charge of the world's most valuable square mile—the City of London.

So much was it a place of quietude and inactivity, with locked doors and silent streets—as if the Official Receiver had temporarily taken charge of it one Saturday that a reporter tried to find how much it was really worth.

There is a Valuation Department in the ancient Guildhall, but they paled at the question, "How much is this square mile worth?"

Frankly, they had never valued it. But they knew that its gross rentals last year were £9,799,392, and they thought that, if that figure were submitted to an expert valuer, he would be able to help.

A valuer, on being consulted, however, found it difficult to know whether to give it a 20 years' or a 25 years' purchase value. On last year's gross rent, the 20 years' basis would give the square mile a value of £195,987,840, and on the 25 years' basis a value of £244,984,800.

"And there you have—" he began.

"The value of the square mile?"

"No," he replied proudly, "the value of the mere shell of the City of London, quite apart from its immense historical and sentimental value."

Stocks and Goodwill.

He would not speak as an expert on its total value. There were its stocks—its "sandalwood, emeralds, amethysts, cinnamon, firewood and ironware, and cheap tin trays," as Masefield has it—which would almost certainly bring its value up to £560,000,000.

There was the goodwill of the businesses, which would undoubtedly be worth quite ten times the value of the bricks and mortar—in other words, more than £2,000,000,000.

And then there were the millions lying in banks and safe deposits in the City—say, £250,000,000 in all.

Some very approximate idea of the purchase price of the one square mile was now available. It was:—

Buildings, fixtures and fittings, and stocks ..... £	500,000,000
In Banks, etc.	250,000,000
Goodwill	2,000,000,000
	£2,750,000,000

BRITAIN'S STRANGE VISITORS.

INSECTS THAT TRAVEL BY BANANA CRATE.

Strange little insects are among the uninvited guests who come to England all the year round, and especially in the summer. They wake one morning to find themselves in entirely new surroundings, and are perhaps just as disconcerted as those who find them.

Many come housed in crates of bananas, while others prefer timber, which is sometimes sawn up and built into a house before their unwelcome presence is discovered.

Major E. E. Austen, keeper of the Natural History branch of the British Museum, South Kensington, S.W., told a reporter that finders occasionally send him some of these visitors to examine, although, he said, there is no case on record where such insects have lived to breed here. Major Austen said:

There is a large green grasshopper which is imported with cauliflowers from Italy. Orchids also sometimes bring over insects, while the so-called great wood-wasp, or great-tailed wasp, often comes over in timber. In the museum here we have several pieces of sheet lead which were wrapped round a larch pole and through which insects in the pole wormed their way.

Major Austen showed part of a wooden artificial leg through which insects had made their way while a wounded soldier was wearing it at Roehampton during the war.

AIRMEN'S SURVEY OF HUDSON STRAIT.

DAILY FLIGHTS FOR 16 MONTHS.

MONTREAL.

Secrets of navigation in Hudson Strait will be laid bare by the party of airmen with six seaplanes, wireless operators, and all necessary ancillary services, and equipment which were despatched from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on July 1st.

Mr. Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and acting-Deputy Minister of Fisheries, states that the expedition will study ice conditions in the bottle-neck connecting Hudson Bay and the Atlantic Ocean for a period of sixteen months.

The object of the expedition is to establish three bases in Hudson Strait at which wireless stations will be erected and from each of

(*Continued on next Column.*)

which two aeroplanes will operate. Aerial photographs of the ice will be taken every day, provided visibility is favourable, and other meteorological data will be compiled with a view to discovering the exact movements of the ice in the strait over a long period.

The whole project is being undertaken to determine the earliest and the latest dates on which navigation through the bottle-neck is possible each year, with a view to proving the feasibility or otherwise of safe navigation to Hudson Bay.

Although £170,000 has been voted by the Dominion Parliament for this expedition, that sum will not cover the cost.

THE KING'S GAY GARDENS.

SANDRINGHAM OPEN TO VISITORS.

WANDERING WITHOUT HINDRANCE.

KINGS LYNN (Norfolk).

The nation-wide movement for the throwing open of gardens in aid of the Queen Alexandra Memorial Fund has more than the simple good will of the King, since he has led the way to his subjects by regularly permitting visitors to see the grounds and gardens of Sandringham House every Wednesday and Thursday that the Court is not in residence.

For a fee of sixpence anyone can go in, and the funds thus obtained are divided between the Queen Alexandra Memorial Fund and local charities.

The royal permission is a most generously interpreted one, too, since visitors are trusted not to do damage and are left to wander without hindrance over most of the royal demesne.

In the pleasant sunshine of noon-tide were little children in their parents' care tumbling about in the sheet of daisies which whitens all the parkland in front of the doorway of the King's home, while on the farther side a woman sat silently and rested on one of the seats, surrounded by that circle of trees planted by many European sovereigns, the finest of which is the woodland beech planted by King Edward fifty-five years ago.

Great Tinted Trees.

To the right of these, as you look from Sandringham terrace, whence anyone could look this morning, are lovely stretches of grassland, with great trees springing from them, all varied and all different, so that of ten trees there were no two of the same tint.

Under these were other people, sitting in circles on benches girdling one or two of the trees, passing the quiet hours away with work they brought in baskets and a discreet sandwich or so.

But those who took an errant way about the grounds had surely the cream of the day's enjoyment. It was possible to enjoy all the sensations of being lost, strolling on grassy paths by the edge of rivulets, mid high blossoming clumps of rhododendrons and many herbed thickets.

Lake Bower for a Queen.

By the lake it was most beautiful of all. Queen Alexandra loved it, and it is indeed a lake bower for a queen.

One wandered with delight about the rock garden which covers its banks. Tiny jungles of white starry blossoms and midget amazonian forests of blue spring in lovely disorder over rocks and stones and declivities, interspersed with orange and pink and yellow pin-points and flames of colour.

There is misty green growth and wild hyacinth on perfumed ledges. Strands of fern and foliage protrude here and there across the twisting path which now mounts to where the branches of hawthorn and wistaria mingle in entrancing confusion, now dips towards a cavelike passage, vaulted and overgrown with waxy dark foliage.

Call of the Birds.

Waterfowl came in and out of cane thickets or sped over the broad lilies on the surface of the lake. Bees hummed choruses in the rhododendrons, while on every side birds sang, "Come here, come here," or "It's sweeter, it's sweeter," in all their trills and liquid calls.

Over an islet of trees in the centre of the lake peered the green copper and gold cupola of Sandrngham, to recall to Queen Alexandra the towers and domes of her native land.

Another great attraction of a different sort was the tiny plot in a recess of the wall of the garden front where are the small stones put up by Queen Alexandra in memory of the pet dogs, so dear to her. People stooped over and read the inscriptions to "Dear Rover, faithful companion for 15 years of Princess Wales," and "Dear, beautiful Little Billee, brought back from China and given me by Sir Nicholas O'Connor."

Many walked in the royal kitchen garden, which is surrounded by rose trees and flowers and approached by the loveliest of pergolas made of great curving beams on brick supports, so that it looks like the flower-twined body of an old ship.

SURPRISE RUGBY MOVEMENT.

ENGLISH CLUBS WILL NOT JOIN IN.

LEAGUE SYSTEM NOT WANTED.

The action of the Cardiff club, in circularising twenty-two of the leading clubs in England and Wales with a view to the formation of a league under Rugby Union laws, is rather a surprising one.

So far as English clubs are concerned the suggestion is one that will not be entertained for a moment, for there is a strong objection amongst English Rugby men to competitions of this character.

The Cardiff club contends that some form of competitive football must be introduced in order to revive interest in Rugby.

Revive interest in Rugby! Why, never in the history of the game has there been so much enthusiasm for Rugger as there is to-day, in fact, many old-time players and legislators are seriously concerned as to its increasing popularity.

The primary object of such men as Sir Rowland Hill has been to provide a game for the players, and not for the spectators. It is true that so much public interest is now taken in the more important encounters that special provision has had to be made in the matter of increased accommodation.

But the Rugby Union, and the clubs under its jurisdiction, are certainly not going to do anything that will add to their troubles in this direction.

Not Required.

The league system is not required in connection with the Rugby Union game. A battle for points between the Harlequins and Blackheath, or Bristol and Gloucester, would not add to the interest attached to the meeting of such rivals.

Rather the reverse, for there is more attraction in a strenuously-contested friendly encounter than any league game could provide.

The formation of a Rugby League would, in all probability, tend to the introduction of undesirable happenings that would ultimately ruin the game. And there would always be the danger that a form of professionalism would enter into it, which is certainly not desirable.

Appeal to Manhood.

Rugby Union football appeals to the virile manhood of the country as much for its freedom from suspicion as the fact that it is the finest man's game in the world. And, while properly conducted there is nothing objectionable in professionalism, the clubs in the Midlands, South and West will never agree to anything in connection with the game that would provide a loophole for its adoption.

Let Wales have her league by all means if she desires, but we tell the Cardiff Club quite frankly that our clubs will not join them in such a movement.—*Sporting Life.*

CART HORSE *v.* MOTOR LORRY.

ANIMAL OUTLASTS FOUR MACHINES.

Signs that the draught horse is regaining to some extent the popularity it once enjoyed were forthcoming at the parade held in Regent's Park by the London Cart Horse Society.

Sir Walter Gilbey, the president and one of the judges, who has attended each of the 37 parades, told a reporter:

There can be no doubt at all to my mind that the cart horse is coming back into favour. The number of entries we have from local authorities to-day goes to show that they have found that horses will pay better than motor-lorries, at any rate over short distances. Some of the horses on parade are 21 years old. They would outlast four, perhaps five, motor-lorries.

More than 800 horses, beautifully groomed, were on parade.

Among the proudest of the drivers was one with 49 years' continuous service and another with 48. They were Alfred Martin (Messrs. E. Wells and Son, Ltd., Rotherhithe, S.E.) and John Hunton (Messrs. Rickett, Smith and Co.). Both have spent their lives in the care and management of horses.

"I look after mine as though it was one of my children," said Hunton, glancing with affectionate pride at the horse in front of him. "Ever since I was nine years old—I shall be 70 next year—I have been looking after a horse of some kind."

Both Hunton's and Martin's records were beaten by Edward Baker, who has been in the continuous service of Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, Ltd., for 53 years and was awarded a special prize. No fewer than 52 drivers had more than 25 years' continuous service.

DO WE SLEEP TOO MUCH?

EDISON'S 22½ HOURS A WEEK.

SOME THRIVE ON DRINK.

"A man or woman is as old as he or she feels, and not as he or she looks," said Sir Thomas Oliver, professor of medicine at Durham University, in the third presidential address which he delivered to the Institute of Hygiene, Portland-place, W., on "Hygiene in the Later Period of Life."

"The amount of sleep required is largely a personal and a family matter.

Four Hours a Day.

"A few years ago I visited Mr. Thomas Edison in his works in New Jersey, U.S.A. and I learned from him that he had, during the previous week, slept 22½ hours. This was less than the daily minimum of four hours to which I have alluded, yet Mr. Edison's powers were as good as they had ever been. He was actively engaged in research and was conducting the affairs of a large laboratory.

"Two and a half years ago I again visited Mr. Edison, and, on his own initiative, he resumed the conversation which had been interrupted a few years previously, thus indicating that even prolonged loss of sleep had neither weakened his memory nor diminished his mental activity.

One Bottle Men.

"Less food rather than more is safer for most people when they are graduating towards the seventies, but even this remark requires qualification.

"A physician who attended a well-known centenarian told me that his patient consumed a bottle of port wine daily, practically right up to the day of his death, and attributed his longevity to this.

"A few months ago a patient told me that his father-in-law, aged eighty-two, whom I had recently seen in consultation, often drank a bottle of whisky daily, that he frequently indulged very intemperately in alcohol for three months, and was thereafter a total abstainer for a similar length of time.

"This man eats well and drinks freely, he often becomes intoxicated, and yet, at the age of eighty-two, he compares most favourably in physique and mental calibre with men who are ten or twelve years his junior.

"The yearning for continued youth has probably always been the dream of mankind, but how to obtain the elixir which confers rejuvenescence has hitherto evaded the quest of the scientist. To-day biologists inform us that the object is not altogether beyond our grasp."

"KING OF THE MARSHES" KILLED.

FAMOUS RUMANIAN BANDIT.

BUCAREST.

Terenty, the "King of the Marshes," one of the most feared bandits, who as reported in our columns recently reappeared in the Rumanian Dobrudja after a two years' absence, is dead.

For some weeks past the bandit had been uneasy because the whole of the Dobrudja population were assisting the police—who had hitherto seemed powerless against the bandit—in their search for him.

At length a strong detachment of police with boats and canoes succeeded in surrounding Terenty's hiding-place in the marshes in the delta of the Danube. When the police opened fire Terenty was severely wounded in the face but tried to escape by swimming ashore. He was pursued and caught and taken to the nearest police station.

Here, during the night, he tried once more to get away and was shot at close quarters by a sentry and died.

Terenty's head was cut off and is now in the museum of criminology in Bucarest.

"INRUSH" OF GERMANS.

TEN ENTERING TANGANYIKA FOR EVERY BRITON.

A protest against what was termed the "inrush of ex-enemy nationals" into Tanganyika, Equatorial Africa, was made at the conference of the British Empire Service League at Empire House, King's-street, W.

Lieut.-Col. T. Nangle (Newfoundland) moved the resolution which regarded "with dismay the inrush of ex-enemy nationals," and which urged the Government "to take immediate steps to secure that British ideals and British civilisation shall prevail, and that to that end British colonists shall at least equal in number those of non-British origin."

Mr. F. S. Joelson, a visitor from Tanganyika, invited to address the conference, said the German non-official population outnumbered the British non-official inhabitants. Ten Germans were entering Tanganyika for every Briton. Without doubt the Germans were being subsidised in various ways.

On the motion of Mr. T. F. Lister (Great Britain) the conference adopted an amendment that representations should be made to the Government on the question of the migration of British ex-Service men to mandated territories.

ADELPHI UNDER THE HAMMER.

FATE OF HISTORIC LONDON AREA.

AN IDEAL SITE FOR PROPOSED NATIONAL THEATRE.

The existence of the Adelphi, the historic area lying between the Strand and Victoria Embankment, and flanked by the Hotel Cecil and Charing Cross Station, is seriously threatened by an auction sale.

It would be a tragedy, says a *Morning Post* correspondent if this unique spot in London were to fall into the hands of an unscrupulous syndicate, and although the tenants themselves are making an effort to form a fund to buy the estate, a *Morning Post* representative discovered they are not optimistic that they will succeed.

There is no spot quite like the Adelphi in the world. It has massive foundations of vast and gloomy arches, quaintly winding streets, a terrace that commands a sweeping view of the Thames, Adam houses dating from 1768, and associations with names famous in literature and the theatre. Although Adelphi-terrace is in the heart of London, the quietness there is so undisturbed and the air so fresh and cool that you might be in the sleepy streets of a mediæval town.

Auctioneers' boards are to be seen every few yards in the Adelphi. The sale has been ordered by Mr. George H. Drummond, whose family have owned the estate for many years. As most of the leases fall in in 1932, practically the whole estate will be available, with vacant possession, for redevelopment in five years' time.

£750,000 Expected.

A member of the firm of Messrs. Weatherall and Green, the auctioneers, stated that he expected the sale price would be in the neighbourhood of £750,000.

An official of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects (5, Adelphi-terrace) told me that although the Institute and a number of lessees might be willing to buy their own freeholds, yet they could not face the cost of acquiring the whole of even Lot 1, which includes the terrace, and the possible price of which has been placed at half a million. Many of the buildings in Adelphi-terrace are occupied by organisations such as the Royal Statistical Society, the British Drama League, and the famous Savage Club, which could not possibly take any action without a full meeting of their councils.

Low Rentals.

"In fact our only real hope," my informant added, "seems to be that some public-minded millionaire will step in and buy the estate. The present rents are extraordinarily low, but if he renewed the leases at higher rents he would not be the loser, and he would be helping to save a pleasant retreat from being drawn into the general whirlpool of London."

The Secretary of the British Drama League, Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, also dreams of the possible intervention of a benevolent man of wealth.

"Here is a magnificent opportunity," he said to me, "for someone to present the nation with a site for a national theatre. No spot in London is better placed for the purpose."

"I shudder to think what may happen to the Adelphi if it gets into the hands of jerry-builders," said Mr. G. K. Menzies, Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, which was fortunate enough to secure the freehold of its fine Adam-designed premises in John-street five years ago. "If the *Morning Post* can inspire someone to come forward in a public-spirited manner and help the syndicate of the lessees to purchase the estate, the whole public will be grateful."

Mr. Shaw's Move.

While he agreed that an irreparable loss to London would result from the destruction of the Adelphi, Mr. S. H. Hamer, secretary of the National Trust for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, said that the big sums involved made it quite impossible even to consider the purchase of the estate for the nation. He maintained that the present buildings would not yield sufficient revenue to justify such an expenditure.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who lives at 10, Adelphi-terrace, and who is moving shortly to Whitehall-court, his secretary told me, is not leaving because he expects that the estate will necessarily fall into the builders' hands. He had decided to go before he heard of the proposed sale.

Sir James Barrie, who has a flat in Adelphi-terrace House, told me that he would rather say nothing about the subject before the sale.

CHICAGO'S 153 MILLION-AIRESSES

ONLY 15 MEN-SHY.

CAREFUL AND LIKE TO SAVE.

Chicago, which is always searching for new reasons for civic pride, now claims the world's record for millionaire women.

It seems there are 153 feminine citizens of the mid-western "go-getter" capital who are millionaires in dollars, and whose average wealth is £600,000 per capita. Forty-three of the millionairesses are married, ninety-five are widows, while fifteen are unmarried, and apparently "man shy."

None of the Chicago women has made her millions herself. But some of them have shown great ability in developing inheritances or bequests. Thus Mrs. Bertha Baur, who began life as a typist, was left a widow before her husband's business had reached any very high level of prosperity. Mrs. Baur took over the management of the concern, and last year she sold out her holdings in the Liquid Carbonic Company for £1,400,000.

Business Ability.

Mrs. Mollie Newberry succeeded to the management of a big store on her husband's death, but under her administration the "Boston Store" has expanded until it ranks among the greatest shops in the West. She has at least doubled the fortune bequeathed by her first husband.

Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, the wealthiest of Chicago's financial queens, got her fortune from two sources. Her father, John D. Rockefeller, made over to her an unknown number of millions, and she married into another large fortune on becoming the wife of Harold F. McCormick, from whom she secured a divorce six years ago. Her income has increased by profitable property investments, and is now estimated at over £200,000 per year.

Penury on a Million.

A pitiful figure is Mrs. Ada Garrett, now past seventy, who, left with something over £200,000, developed such penurious habits that, with over £1,000,000, she was recently removed from a poor-class house wearing garments not worth more than twenty shillings and literally dying of undernourishment. At a hospital expert care saved her life, but on leaving she refused to pay the charges.

Such a character is exceptional, but Chicago millionairesses take few risks with their money and like to save.

TELEPHONES IN ENGLAND.

MORE YOU GET THE MORE THE COST.

The telephone service in England is, under state ownership, entirely a luxury article. The difficulties of ever lessening the cost to the public was shown in the following question and officials answers in the House of Commons:—

Captain Fraser (U., St. Pancras, E.) asked the Postmaster-General if his department was debarred from advertising the advantages of the telephone by tradition or by regulation; and, in the latter case, what authority was responsible for the regulation.

Viscount Wolmer (Assistant Postmaster-General) said there were no regulations debarring expenditure on advertisement of the telephone service, and a considerable amount of advertisement was carried out by means of posters, booklets, &c. He was not sure what Captain Fraser meant by "traditional," but he could assure him that the method of seeking new business mainly by means of personal canvassing in preference to Press advertisement was pursued because it was regarded as the most suitable and remunerative method.

Mr. Macquisten (U., Argyllshire): What is the use of advertising telephones when such enormous charges are made for the use of them and such stringent guarantees are required? (Lab.-Soc. cheers.)

Viscount Wolmer: The question of the cost of telephones is different, although I admit it is an allied question, into the details of which I shall be happy to go with my hon. and learned friend.

Captain Fraser: Would not the cost of telephones be decreased if the latent demand for advertising were properly exploited by every conceivable avenue of advertisement? (Cheers.)

Viscount Wolmer: It is quite true that the more you multiply telephones the more you reduce the cost of construction in certain directions, but it is equally true that you increase the cost of maintenance. A great increase in the number of telephones would not by itself produce a decrease in cost. (Opposition laughter.)

Sir F. Hall (U., Dulwich): Are we to understand that the more telephones we get the more it is going to cost the Post Office? (Cheers and laughter.)

Viscount Wolmer: If my hon. and gallant friend works out my answer, he will see that you have to set off against the cheaper cost of construction by reason of mass production the increased cost of maintenance owing to the greater complexity of the system. That has been not only our experience, but that of America and other countries.

BANISHMENT FOR AGITATORS.

HEAVY HAND IN ITALY.

QUIETLY REMOVED TO LONELY ISLANDS.

BERLIN.

That prominent politicians and other "enemies" of the Fascist regime are being deported to places reminiscent of "Devil's Island" of Dreyfus fame is alleged in an article in the *Vossische Zeitung*.

This exposure is contributed to the newspaper anonymously by "a scientific personality with international connections" who wishes to draw European attention to what he calls "the tragic things" that are happening in Italy under a decree empowering the political police, among other things, to remove from their own localities and send elsewhere "persons defined by public opinion as dangerous to the good order of the State."

The writer says the politicians are being concentrated on the islands of Lipari and Ustica.

"Accommodation varies. The well-to-do among the first deportees were able to find lodgings with the inhabitants. Others are dragging out a miserable existence in clay huts or damp cellars in the most deserted and uninhabitable parts of the island.

The writer of these revelations states that among those who have been "removed" from their normal places of residence are several members of Parliament, journalists and scholars.

Four professors of a famous university have been submitted to one or other of the measures set out in the decree.

"Removals" continue, among recent victims being the professor of the national economy at the University of Genoa and two former editors of the Milan newspaper the *Corriere Della Sera*.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL MENACE.

COUNTERED BY "YOUNG BRITON" MOVEMENT.

A formidable counterblast to the anti-British teaching of the young idea fostered by the Socialists and Communists is to be found in the organisation known as the "Young Britons," who held their first annual conference in the Caxton Hall recently.

Founded less than two years ago, the "Young Britons" have nothing to do with party politics, and confine their activities to the better understanding of the cardinal virtues, patriotism, love of Empire and good citizenship. The subversive Socialist Sunday schools called the organisation into being, and already there are 350 branches, with 32,000 members.

Reports from the first 130 branches formed disclose no fewer than 90 different activities ranging from minstrel troupes to "first aid" classes; knitting, to the construction of wireless sets; and doll-dressing to boxing. Suitable outdoor sports and games are also encouraged.

The success of the Young Britons' movement is largely attributable to the constitution of Branch Committees, on which the children themselves are in the majority—two-thirds juveniles to one-third adults.

Useful Work.

The youngsters themselves mainly determine the programme, whilst a juvenile frequently occupies the chair at the business meetings, invariably with marked success. Only a small annual subscription is charged, and the members are encouraged to make their branches self-supporting.

The rapid development of the movement provides scope for many workers, and there is great need for many more young men and women of enthusiasm and leisure to act as officers of branches.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	*Sunrise.*	*Sunset.*
July 15th	5.47 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
,, 16th	5.48 ,,	7.10 ,,
,, 17th	5.48 ,,	7.10 ,,
,, 18th	5.49 ,,	7.10 ,,
,, 19th	5.49 ,,	7.10 ,,
,, 20th	5.49 ,,	7.10 ,,
,, 21st	5.50 ,,	7.09 ,,
,, 22nd	5.50 ,,	7.09 ,,
,, 23rd	5.51 ,,	7.08 ,,
,, 24th	5.51 ,,	7.08 ,,
,, 25th	5.51 ,,	7.07 ,,
,, 26th	5.52 ,,	7.07 ,,
,, 27th	5.52 ,,	7.06 ,,
,, 28th	5.52 ,,	7.06 ,,
,, 29th	5.53 ,,	7.06 ,,
,, 30th	5.53 ,,	7.05 ,,
,, 31st	5.54 ,,	7.05 ,,

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
On or about July 18th.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Java"	20th August	—
M.S "Asia" ...	5th September	—
M.S. "Afrika"	5th October	—

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
41] Agents.

TWO BOYS TRAPPED IN TANK.

MOTHER'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

CUTS METAL TANK WITH AN AXE.

YOUNG, Australia.

With no help available, a mother at Young was suddenly confronted with the knowledge that unless she acted with promptitude two small boys, one of them her own son, must perish by suffocation in a galvanised iron tank.

In facing this situation she showed great grit and intelligence, though driven almost frantic when she realised that an immediate rescue could not be made.

She eventually secured the release of the boys by cutting away a section of the tank with an axe and dragging the boys through the aperture. Her own boy survived the ordeal, though he is still critically ill, but the other child died later in hospital.

The two children were James Barnett, aged 6 years and Richard Spark, aged 5.

Mrs. Barnett, the mother of the first-named, was engaged in her domestic duties shortly after lunch, when she heard the cry of a child in the backyard, and went to investigate. She saw smoke coming from the taphole of the tank, which was lying on its side in the yard, and found that the children, who were playmates, had apparently set fire to a quantity of rubbish inside, and had been overcome by the fumes. She was unable to see the boys, but heard gasping and moaning. It was impossible for her to enter through the manhole, so she called to her son, "Jimmie, come down this end," thinking that the boys would comply, and she would be able to pull them through. But there was no response. Her next impulse was to put out the fire. She threw several buckets of water through the opening, but the smoke only became more dense.

Mrs. Barnett then secured the axe and hacked an opening at the other end of the tank, through which she entered. Groping her way through the smoke she found the boys, huddled and unconscious. They were carried into the fresh air, and Mrs. Barnett telephoned for a doctor, who had them removed to hospital.

Both boys were also badly burned about the hands, faces, and heads.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 14th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.69	29.68	29.68
Temperature	88	81	75
Humidity ...	68	88	78
Wind—			
Direction	W	E	ESE
Force ...	2	1	3
Weather ...	O	O	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.05

Highest open-air Temperature, 13th: 89
Lowest open-air Temperature, 14th: 91

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 15th to 21st, 1927.

Days of Week	Date of Month	High Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	15	m 8 40	7 8	m 2 19	2 9
		10 59 a	4 0	4 29 a	0 1
Sat.	16	m 9 36	8 0	m 2 57	2 8
		11 44 a	4 1	5 10 a	0 0
Sun.	17	m10 23	7 9	m 3 38	2 8
				5 53 a	0 2
Mon.	18	m 0 28	4 1	m 4 24	2 8
		m11 12	7 6	6 38 a	0 5
Tues.	19	m 1 13	4 2	m 5 19	2 9
		0 4 a	7 0	7 26 a	0 9
Wed.	20	m 2 2	4 4	m 6 26	3 0
		1 8 a	6 8	8 16 a	1 5
Thur.	21	m 2 55	4 6	m 7 51	3 1
		2 29 a	5 5	9 7 a	2 0

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF BEDFORD" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 18th July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 25th July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods, are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927. [5115

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENVRACKIE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hong Kong, 9th July, 1927. [5110

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S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) ..... due here on or about the 29th July
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" (H.St.L.) due here on or about the 15th Aug.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) ..... due here on or about the 28th Aug.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" (H.St.L.) ..... due here on or about the 13th Sept.
S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) ..... due here on or about the 27th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

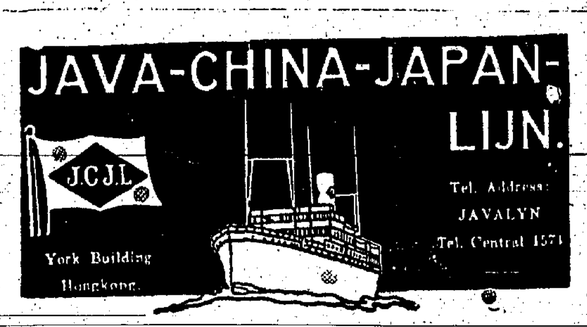
b M.S. "ERMLAND" (H.St.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 18th July
‡ M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd Aug.
* M.S. "MUENSTERLAND" (H.St.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 19th Aug.
‡ S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) sailing from here on or about the 6th Sept.
‡ S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" (H.St.L.) . sailing from here on or about the 23rd Sept.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM ...	N. C. & AMOY	18th July	20th July	M'KSAR. & JAVA
TJIKINI ...	JAVA, MAKASSAR	18th ,,	20th ,,	AMOY & N. CHINA
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA, MANILA	19th ,,	22nd ,,	SAIGON & JAVA
TJISAROEA ...	BATAVIA	24th ,,	28th ,,	SHANGHAI
TJIKARANG ...	S'HAL, K'LUNG.	26th ,,	28th ,,	BATAVIA
TJISALAK ...	JAVA, MAKASSAR	1st Aug.	3rd Aug.	AMOY & N. CHINA
TJIBODAS ...	N. C. & AMOY	1st ,,	3rd ,,	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI ...	BATAVIA	7th ,,	10th ,,	SHANGHAI
TJISAROEA ...	S'HAL. K'LUNG.	9th ,,	11th ,,	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK ...	JAVA, MAKASSAR	15th ,,	17th ,,	AMOY & N. CHINA
TJIKINI ...	N. C. & AMOY	15th ,,	17th ,,	M'KSAR. & JAVA

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PAUL LECAT ... ...A	—	—	2nd Aug.
AMAZONE ... ...B	17th June	19th July	16th Aug.
CHENONCEAUX ...A	1st July	2nd Aug.	30th Aug.
ATHOS II ... ...A	29th July	30th Aug.	27th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN ... ...A	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	11th Oct.

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Shipping News
Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 13th.

Raymond Poincare, French str., 1,197 tons, Capt. Loree, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—Yik Chong Co.

Takliwa, British str., 3,742 tons, Capt. A. Munro, from Yokohama and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. —Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tanjer, Norwegian str., 1,949 tons, Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Chinwangtao, which port she left on July 7th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B56.—Dodwell & Co.

July 14th.

Campinas, French str., 1,972 tons, Capt. Y. Joseph, from Saigon, which port she left on July 10th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B22.—Optory.

Hai Hong, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Foochow *via* Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese str., 3,995 tons, Capt. Oishi, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Tonkin, French str., 842 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphon, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—M.M.

THE "MOLTKE" RAISED.

BRITISH SALVAGE TRIUMPH.

GIANT GERMAN WARSHIP.

STROMNESS (Orkneys), June 10th.

The 23,000-tons German battle-cruiser *Moltke* is afloat. After eight years' immersion in 70ft. of water, the vessel finally left her bed on the floor of Scapa Flow at low tide.

One of the greatest salvage feats in the world was thereby completed —a feat which entailed grim and courageous struggles against unknown factors.

Many months of tense, and often disappointing, efforts have brought this success to the salvors, Messrs. Cox and Danks.

Before the *Moltke* could be lifted her list had to be corrected, a task completed only last Wednesday.

All day yesterday and throughout this morning the air compressors chattered rhythmically as they pumped 600 cubic feet of air a minute into the mighty hull of the vessel.

The stern rose yesterday with a smoothness and speed that amazed us.

When this occurred most of the 120 salvage officers and men had left the floating docks for their midday meal. Seawards only the two airlocks communicating with the interior showed, and two men in boats watched the list and pressure gauges inside the locks.

Then came, hardly noticed, a gentle slackening of the 9in. hawser which had strained for days between the docks to the ship with an aggregate pull of 2,000 tons. Without warning all 20 hausers became slack and the tackle fell with a clang on the docks.

As we wheeled in surprise, the *Moltke's* giant keel broke the surface. In 10 seconds the whole stern was up.

High in the air dangled the watchers' two boats, now hanging vertically from the mooring ropes at their bows. Their occupants, taken by surprise, climbed frantically up the seats to the airlock ladders.

We saw the mass of the vessel's stern rise till her rudders and four propellers stood 30ft. above the surface festooned in streaming seaweed.

Keel in the Air.

Shouts of glad surprise came from those who saw this spectacle. Men tumbled out of doors high up in the towers of the docks and from the cabins of the tugs, and their shouts, too, went echoing: "She's up! She's up!"

Soon there were scores of men walking about on the great flat bottom of the cruiser filling, with wooden wedges, any weak spots they could find. I joined them.

All last night the air compressors worked, and this morning the vessel levelled herself out. Slowly, but more surely, the bows rose and the stern settled to its proper floating level. I have walked along her from stem to stern. She floats, for the only time in her exitsence, with her keel in the air and her crushed upper structure and her great guns trailing beneath.

The great cruiser is now ready, save for cutting away entanglements and anchors, for her last voyage, to Cava Island, a quarter of a mile away, where she will be beached.

Mr. Cox, of the salvage firm, said to-day: "It is the proudest thing in our career to salve the biggest ship that has ever been salved in this way.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Monday, July 18th, mid-night
PRESIDENT MADISON ... ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th
PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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From Hong Kong		Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York		Arriving at		
July	19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug.	20	P'mth-C'brg	Aug.	26
July	27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug.	24	C'brg-S'hmptn	Aug.	30
Aug.	2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept.	3	C'brg-S'hmptn	Sept.	9
Aug.	10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept.	6	P'mth-C'brg	Sept.	12
Aug.	16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept.	17	C'brg-S'hmptn	Sept.	23
Aug.	24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept.	21	C'brg-S'hmptn	Sept.	27
Aug.	30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct.	1	C'brg-S'hmptn	Oct.	7
Sept.	7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct.	5	C'brg-S'hmptn	Oct.	11
Sept.	13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct.	15	C'brg-S'hmptn	Oct.	21
Sept.	21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct.	22	C'brg-S'hmptn	Oct.	28
Sept.	27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct.	29	C'brg-S'hmptn	Nov.	4
Oct.	5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov.	2	C'brg-S'hmptn	Nov.	8

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Wednesday, July 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT ... ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT ... ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT HAYES ... Tuesday, July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 6.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT HAYES ... ... July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... ... July 19th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MADISON ... ... July 25th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ... ... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... ... Aug. 2nd, 6.00 m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).
Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU" will sail hence on the 4TH AUGUST

FOR

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

VIA

HAIPHONG, MANILA, SANDAKAN, BALIKPAPAN, RABAUL, SAMARAI and NOUMEA.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS.
Queen's Building. Tel. C. 1030.
17]

CLEARANCES.

July 14th.

Chip Shing, for Chefoo.
City of Chester, for Iloilo.
Katsuragisan Maru, for Bangkok.
Kinzan Maru, for Keelung.
Manila Maru, for Saigon.
Phranang, for Ningpo.
Prominent, for Saigon.
Tak Hing, for Autow.
Tak Ping, for Manila.
Tara, for Amoy.
Tonjer, for Canton.
West O'Rowa, for Manila.
Yuen Jeng, for Saigon.
Yuen Sang, for Shanghai.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

CANTON ...	"FOOSHING"	Saturday,	16th July, at 6 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Saturday,	16th July, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday,	20th July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"YUSANG"	Thursday,	21st July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"CHAKSANG"	Friday,	22nd July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday,	23rd July, at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN ...	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday,	23rd July, at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"KWAISANG"	Sunday,	24th July, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Wednesday,	27th July, at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"LAISANG"	Thursday,	28th July, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"HINSANG"	Saturday,	30th July, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG ...	"MINGSANG"	Sunday,	31st July, at 8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"YATSHING"	Sunday,	31st July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, S'HAI, MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday,	2nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday,	3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"HOSANG"	Saturday,	6th Aug., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [8

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

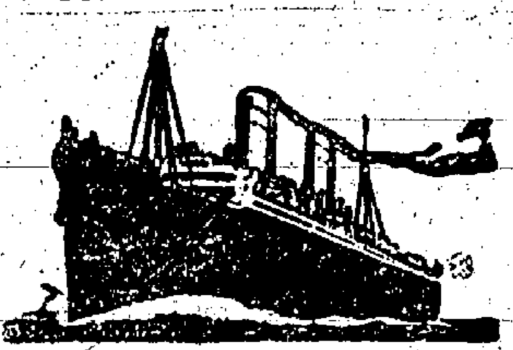
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" (via Oran) 27th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" .. (via Oran) 24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" ... (via Oran) 21st September
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... (via Oran) 19th October

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Due Hong Kong.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY" ... ... 27th July
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" ... ... 4th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... ... 18th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... ... 6th September
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE" ... 18th September

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:
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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.
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FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class: £73. 4s. 0d. Intermediate class: £48. 2s. 0d. To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR: SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN).	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
s.s. "TRIER"	—	23rd July, 1927.
s.s. "GOTHA"	27th July, 1927.	20th August, „
s.s. "SAARBRUECKEN"	30th August, „	24th Sept. „
s.s. "COBLENZ"	27th Sept. „	22nd Oct. „
M.S. "FULDA"	24th Oct. „	19th Nov. „

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:
s.s. "FRANKEN" ... on or about 3rd Aug. from Hong Kong.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
M.S. "KOENIGSBERG" on or about 17th July in Hong Kong.
s.s. "ANHALT" ... on or about 14th Aug. in Hong Kong.
s.s. "NUERNBERG" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to:—

MELCHERS & CO., Agents,
Telephone C. 4557.
3, Queen's Building, Chater Road. HONG KONG. [20

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Saillings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIHONG ... ... Saturday, the 16th July, at 5 p.m.
HAICHING ... ... Thursday, the 21st July, at 1 p.m.
HAINING ... ... Sunday, the 24th July, at Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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3]

Shortest, Most Interesting Way to EUROPE

To the United States—
To Canada!
9 Days Across from Japan



The Trans-Canada Limited

NO long drawn out ocean trip but *varied*.....sea journey with rail..... cool and comfortable! Shortest route across the Pacific.....from Japan! Shortest across America! Shortest across the Atlantic! And at each transfer, only a step from steamer to train. *Empress of Canada, Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia* are largest and fastest liners across the Pacific. 17 days from Hong Kong. 14 days from Shanghai. 9 days from Yokohama. Then, at Vancouver.....through the thrilling Canadian Pacific Rockies....." Fifty Switzerlands in One."

The Atlantic Empresses and Cabin Class Ships sail from Montreal and Quebec. 1,000 sheltered miles on the St. Lawrence.....then about 4 days open sea ...to Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Queenstown, Cherbourg, Antwerp, Hamburg. This Service, combined with the Pacific, Railway and Hotel Services en route.....offer you, or members of your family travelling alone.....the utmost in comfort and solicitous personal attentions. All one management.....Canadian Pacific.

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Canadian Pacific
The World's Greatest Travel System



Pacific Empress — Atlantic Empress

N.Y.K. LINE



REDUCED RATES TO EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83; G$440, G$420 VIA SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
*SIBERIA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
TAIYO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 9th Aug., at Noon
TENYO MARU ... ... Monday, 22nd Aug.
*Calls Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... ... Saturday, 16th July
HAKUSAN MARU ... ... Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... ... Saturday, 13th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ... .. Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
RANGOON MARU ... ... Thursday, 28th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
GINYO MARU ... ... Friday, 15th August

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU .. ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
BENGAL MARU ... ... Thursday, 21st July
TATSUNO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LYONS MARU ... ... Friday, 8th August

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
OSAKA MARU ... ... Saturday, 23rd July

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... ... Friday, 22nd July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MATSUMOTO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 19th July
MOJI MARU ... (Kobe direct) ... Tuesday, 19th July
TOYOHASHI MARU ... ... Monday, 25th July
KAMO MARU ... ... Saturday, 30th July

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.). [7

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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THE MOTOR SHIP

"VAN HEUTSZ"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI and PENANG, on July 21st.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine Wireless telegraph.
1st. Class Fare to Singapore—$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to 8 destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Telephone 1574. YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [12

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

NORMAL THROUGH CARGOES.

LOCAL IMPORTS DOWN.

The returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that freights entered for this port were lower than the previous day, while through cargoes remained normal.

There were in all 8,476 tons of freight imported. Of these, 3,004 tons were coal. Of general cargo, four British steamers contributed 3,877 tons, the best return being 1,620 tons discharged by the s.s. *New Mathilde*, from Hoihow.

Through cargoes amounted to 14,075 tons, of which, 4,842 tons were accounted for by two British vessels. Among the freights were 4,300 tons of coal. The best return was shown by the *Manila Maru*, which had 3,933 tons loaded at Nagasaki.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were: British, 4 arrivals and 3 departures; Japanese, 4 arrivals and 5 departures; American, 1 arrival; Norwegian, 1 arrival and 1 departure; Dutch, 1 departure; Chinese, 1 departure.

The following were the cargo carriers:—

S.S. *Hydrangea* (British) from Fort Bayard, 206 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *New Mathilde* (British) from Hoihow, 1,620 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Shantung* (British) from Shanghai, 550 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,050 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Takliwa* (British) from Amoy, 1,519 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,072 tons for other ports.
S.S. *West O'Rowa* (American) from Shanghai, 1,316 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,000 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Tonjer* (Norwegian) from Kwong Chow Wan, 1,800 tons coal for Hong Kong and 800 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Manila Maru* (Japanese) from Nagasaki, 279 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,933 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Toyo Maru* (Japanese) from Port Redone, 3,500 tons coal for other ports.
S.S. *Toyo Maru No. 1* (Japanese) from Tsingtao, 3,450 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Hozan Maru* (Japanese) from Swatow, 1,204 tons coal for Hong Kong.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The motor vessel *Ermland* left Shanghai for Hong Kong yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday morning, the 17th inst. She is scheduled to sail for Europe *viâ* Manila and Singapore on the same day at 5 p.m.

The motor vessel *Muensterland* has left Manila yesterday and is expected here to-morrow afternoon. She is scheduled to sail for Shanghai and Japan on Monday, at daylight.

The B.I. s.s. *Takliwa* will leave for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta at about 2.30 p.m. to-morrow, Saturday, July 16th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

EUROPEAN SKIPPER FINED.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The "Tung On" Docks.

Following her arrival from Canton yesterday afternoon, the s.s. *Tung On* went into dock, after passengers had disembarked and cargo discharged for repairs to her propeller shafting, etc.

Variable Weather.

Arriving from Foochow and Swatow yesterday, the master of the Douglas steamer *Hai Hong* reported that variable weather had been experienced during the voyage. From Foochow a dense fog was encountered, but from Swatow to Hong Kong there were light, variable winds, a smooth sea, with sky clear to cloudy. The *Hai Hong* brought 154 deck passengers, and a number of cabin passengers.

Chinese Deck Passengers' Entry.

The total number of deck passengers entering into Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1869.

Breach of Quarantine Regulations.

Another case of a vessel failing to fly the Quarantine flag and not going into the Quarantine Anchorage when arriving into the harbour from an infectious port was heard by Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday.

The accused, Capt. Jorgen Bruhn, master of the s.s. *Phramang*, a Chinese vessel running between here and Haiphong, was summonsed before the Court for having failed to comply with the Quarantine regulations on July 9th when his vessel arrived here.

Defendant pleaded guilty, but said that when leaving Haiphong, he was informed by the agent that there would be no quarantine in Hong Kong, as the Cholera epidemic at Haiphong was over. In convicting, Lieut.-Comdr. Newill told the accused that the maximum fine for such an offence was $2,000, but a fine of only $50 would be imposed.

Theft of Cabin Clock.

Mr. C. Van Vliet, third officer, s.s. *Tjileboet*, prosecuted a coal coolie before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday morning, on a charge of theft of a cabin clock. The defendant was stated to have been seen to enter the complainant's cabin, take the time-piece and conceal it beneath a matting in his coal basket. A fine of $25 was imposed.

Wuchow Boat.

The *Kong Ning* has been berthed at the Hoi On Wharf on completion of compass trials, and will make her maiden trip under her new house flag to-day, sailing for Wuchow at 5 p.m.,

H.M.S. "Peterel."

H.M.S. *Peterel*, one of the four river gunboats at present being reassembled at Taikoo Dockyard, is to be launched from that yard on Monday morning, it is understood.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adrastus (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.
Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.
Amazone (M.M.), due July 19th.
Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.
Arafura (E. & A.), due July 26th.
Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.
Chenonceaux (M.M.), due August 2nd.
D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.
Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due July 18th.
Ermland (Hamburg-Amerika Linie), due July 17th.
Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
Garheta (B.I. & Apcar), due July 25th.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.
Keemun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Koenigsberg (N.D.L.), due July 17th.
Lycaon (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 13th.
Malwa (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.
Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.
Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 28th.
Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.
Muensterland (Hamburg-Amerika Linie), due to-morrow.
Nagpore (P. & O.), due August 29th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.
Nyanza (P. & O.), due September 14th.
Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 17th.
Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.
President Cleveland (Dollar), due July 18th.
President Hayes (Dollar), due July 18th.
President Lincoln (Dollar), due July 17th
Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.
Rhexenor (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 1st.
Santhia (B.I. & Apcar), due to-morrow.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.
Tanda (E. & A.), due August 8th.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.
Tilawa (B.I. & Apcar), due July 20th.
Tulou (M.M.), due July 22nd.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were:—

South Wall Basin, *Aphis* and *Moorhen*; East Wall Basin, Subs. *L.15* and *L.19*; North Arm, *Seraphis*; West Wall Dock, *Vindictive*; In Dock, *Wishart*, *Wild Swan* and *Marazion*; Kowloon Dock, *Foxglove*; Buoy 7, *Emerald*; Buoy 10, *Wanderer*; Buoy 19, U.S.S. *Rythenia*; Buoy 20, *Belgol*; and Buoy 26, *Kharki*.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd August
S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 16th August

AUSTRALIA ..... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and *vice versa*.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 14th August
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" via Suez Canal ... ... 11th September

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK ..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
S.S. "COMERIC" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 16th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ... ... From Hong Kong ... ... 5th August
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Ludwitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to:—
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th July	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,953	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,936	16th July, 2.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd July	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	12th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"SANTHIA"	7,754	18th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	19th Aug.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	30th Aug.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,986	16th Sept.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS
LOADING DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES, BARCELONA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

m.v. "NANKING" ... ... Loading about 1st September

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

m.v. "NANKING" ... ... Loading about 20th July

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
GILMAN & CO., LTD., Hong Kong. G. E. HUYGEN. Canton.
[2

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	*Hakozaki Maru* ...	16th July
Europe via Negapatan (letters and papers London, 16th June)	*Santhia*	16th July
Suez and Straits	*Perseus*	17th July
Manila	*Pres. Lincoln* ..	17th July
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai ...	*Emp. of Canada*...	18th July
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai ...	*Pres. Cleveland* ..	18th July
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai ...	*Pres. Hayes* ..	18th July
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai ...	*Siberia Maru* ...	18th July
Suez and Straits	*Adriatic*	18th July
Japan...	*Aki Maru*	19th July
Japan & Shanghai	*Sphinx*	19th July
Australia & Manila	*Montana Maru* ...	21st July
Suez & Straits	*Antenor* ...	21st July
Shanghai	*Macedonia* ...	22nd July
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai ..	*Pres. Madison*	24th July
Japan & Shanghai	*Hakusan Maru* ...	29th July
Straits	*Kamo Maru* ...	29th July

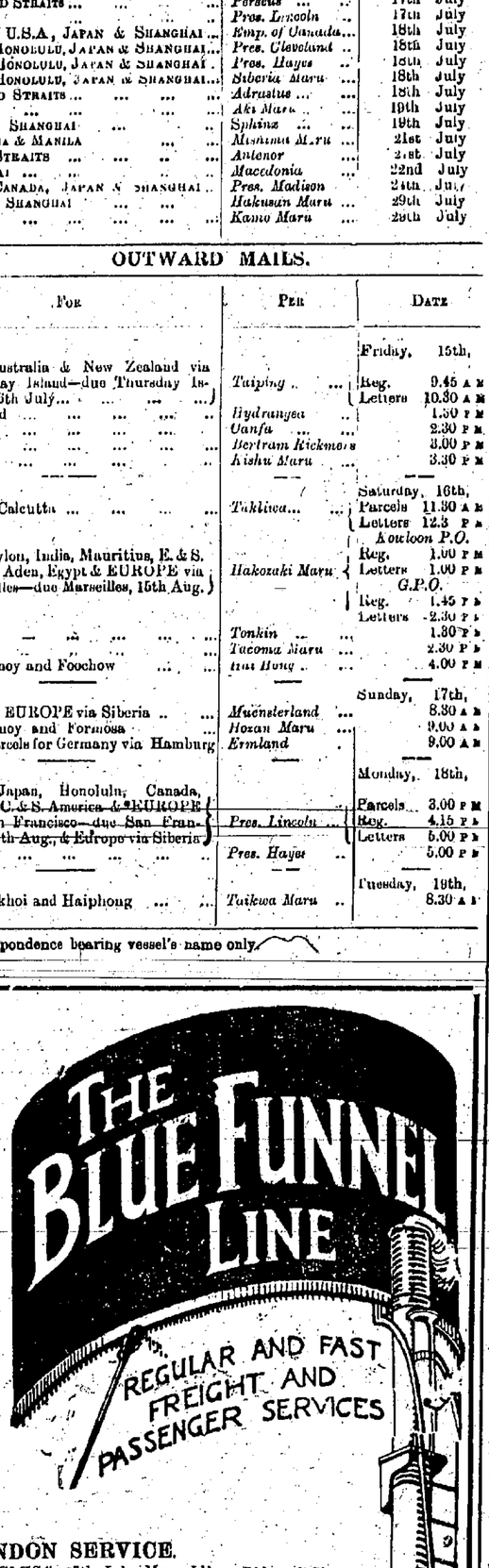
OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
		Friday, 15th,
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 26th July...	*Taiping*	Reg. 9.45 A M Letters 10.30 A M
Fort Bayard	*Hydrangea* ..	1.30 P M
Saigon	*Oanfa*	2.30 P M
Shanghai	*Bertram Rickmers*	3.00 P M
Formosa...	*Kishu Maru* ...	3.30 P M
		Saturday, 16th,
*Straits & Calcutta	*Takliwa*... ...	Parcels 11.30 A M Letters 12.3 P M
		Kowloon P.O.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th Aug.	*Hakozaki Maru*	Reg. 1.00 P M Letters 1.00 P M
		G.P.O.
		Reg. 1.45 P M Letters 2.30 P M
Haiphong	*Tonkin*	1.30 P M
Saigon	*Tacoma Maru* ...	2.30 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Inat Hong*	4.00 P M
		Sunday, 17th,
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	*Muensterland* ...	8.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	*Hozan Maru* ...	9.00 A M
Manila & parcels for Germany via Hamburg	*Ermland* .	9.00 A M
		Monday, 18th,
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 11th Aug., & Europe via Siberia	*Pres. Lincoln* ...	Parcels 3.00 P M Reg. 4.15 P M Letters 5.00 P M
Manila	*Pres. Hayes* ..	5.00 P M
		Tuesday, 19th,
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Taikwa Maru* ..	8.30 A M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES



LONDON SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS"	27th July	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
*"MACHAON"	9th Aug.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & H'burg.
"ANTENOR"	24th Aug.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
"PERSEUS"	6th Sept.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & H'burg.

*Calls at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"OANFA"	15th July	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ATREUS"	20th Aug.	Genoa, Havre Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TEUCER"	15th Sept.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"TYNDAREUS"	23rd July	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTESILAUS"	13th Aug.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"HELENUS"	30th July	New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"MENTOR"	26th Aug.	New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS"	27th July	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	24th Aug.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	5th Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"AENEAS"	1st Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire.

Agents. [6

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Paid Up Capital £2,594,160
Reserve Fund £180,000

Head Office:
122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal towns of the World.

L. E. HOPKINS,
Manager.

Prince's Building, Chater Road,
36] Hong Kong.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling..... £6,000,000
Silver $12,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
N. S. Brown, Esq. T. G. Weall, Esq.
A. Macgowan, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Branches:—

Amoy	Hongkew	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Moukden	Tokyo
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin		

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 25th May, 1927. [23

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927. [2

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION. AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS U.S. $3,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, Wall Street, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.
London and Paris Agents: EQUITABLE TRUST Co. of N.Y.
38] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorised Capital...Guilders 150,000,000- (£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital.....Guilders 80,000,000- (£6,666,670.)
Reserve Fund.....Guilders 21,117,340- (£1,759,778.)
Special Reserve.....Guilders 22,660,000- (£1,888,330.)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djeddah, Djember, Djokjakarta*, The Hague*, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai, Sibolga (Sumatra), Soerabaria, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world; Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA,
34] Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 19,760,200.00
Reserve Fund 9,684,398.69

Head Office:—Peking
Hong Kong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest...£1,545,667

Bankers:
The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Kandy	Penang
Batavia	Karachi	Port Louis
Bombay	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Colombo	Shanghai	
Delhi	Kuantan	Simla
Galle	(Pahang)	Singapore
Hong Kong	Madras	Sourabaya
Howrah	New York	

Hong Kong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. O. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong, 19th April, 1927. [29

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund.....Yen 92,500,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Alexandria	Honolulu	Rangoon
Batavia	Kai Yuen	Saigon
Bombay	Karachi	Soerabaya
Buenos Ayres	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	London	Seattle
Canton	Lyons	Semarang
Changchun	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Dairen	Manila	Singapore
(Dalny)	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Sydney
Hamburg	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinanfu
Hong Kong	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau
	Vladivostock (Temporarily closed)	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927. [35

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.89,384,519.10

Branches:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Pondicherry
Battambang	Hong Kong	Saigon
Cantho	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Canton	Nam-Dinh	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Fort Bayard	Papeete	Tourane
Haiphong	Peking	Yunnanfou
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposit according counts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

CH. LEM,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927. [32

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: Hong Kong.
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Authorised Capital ... $10,000,000
Paid-Up Capital... 5,000,000
Reserve... 1,200,000

Branches and Agencies:—

Batavia	Melbourne	San Francisco
Bombay	Nagasaki	Seattle
Calcutta	New York	Semarang
Canton	Osaka	Singapore
Haiphong	Paris	Sourabaya
Honolulu	Peking	Sydney
Kobe	Penang	Taipeh
Kowloon	Rangoon	Tientsin
London	Saigon	Tokyo
Manila	Shanghai	

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

Kan Tong Po,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 33,375,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:

Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
Manager,
Hong Kong Branch,
3, Des Voeux Road, Central
Hong Kong, 11th May. 1926. [27

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
Head Office: Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Currency

Authorized Capital.....$11,000,000
Paid-up Capital 8,664,200
Reserve Fund..... 850,000

Branches:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.

London Bankers:—
The Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents
In all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from $5 to $40.

LOOK POON SHAN,
37] Chief Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

ALOR STAR (Malay States)	IPOH	RANGOON
AMRITSAR	KARACHI	SAIGON
BANGKOK	KLANG	SEMARANG
BATAVIA	KOBE	SEREMBAN
BOMBAY	KUALA KANGSAR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	SINGAPORE
CANTON	KUCHING	SOURABAYA
CAWNPORE	MADRAS	TAIPING
CEBU	MANILA	(F.M.S.)
COLOMBO	MEDAN	TAVOY
DELHI	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAIPHONG	PEKING	TOKYO
HAMBURG	PENANG	TSINGTAO
HANKOW	PESHAWAR	YOKOHAMA
HONG KONG	PUKET	ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands).
ILOILO		

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. R. GEORGE,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927. [30

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.
Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid up..... Frs. 40,000,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Frs. 13,276,000

Branches:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Pnom Penh	Peking	Tientsin
Shanghai	Hong Kong	

Bankers:
France: Société Generale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. HOLLIN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 21st April 1927

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